THE *Art of Husbandry.*

PART II.

Containing such

ADDITIONS

As are proper for the

Husbandman and *Gardiner*:

PLACED

Under their common Heads; according to the Method of the FIRST PART.

To which is added

A *Kalender*, shewing what is to be done every Month in the Year in the *Flower-Garden*, with an *Index* to the Whole.

By JOHN MORTIMER, Esq; F.R.S.
(qui fato cessit anno: 1736.)

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MVSEVM
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TO THE READER.

IN *This Second Part of the* Art of Husbandry *are contained ſuch Additions, as may be of Uſe to the* Husbandman, *and what may promote the* Culture *and* Improvement of Land. *I have purſued the ſame Method here, I did in the Firſt Part, and put down ſuch Obſervations, Experiments and Directions, as I was able to collect under their Reſpective Heads, by way of Supplement to the Former Part, that what is wanting under any particular Head there, may be readily found out here under the ſame Head. I did think to have enlarged more on each Particular than I*

have; but divers Ingenious Persons who had promised to communicate with me their Assistance, have not in above two Years time furnished me with near what was promised towards the inlarging and furnishing of it. However, tho' it be not so compleat as I could wish, and by their help it might have been, for publick View, it may not I hope be unuseful, and therefore as it is I presume to offer it to the Candid Reader, and shall begin with the Inclosure of Land.

BOOK

A SUPPLEMENT. To the whole Art of Husbandry.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Of Incloſing of Land.

I Have already ſaid a great deal of the advantage of *Incloſing of Land*, which I find to be the moſt neglected in the North of any part of *England*, where I think it a great neglect in them; becauſe it would be a much greater advantage to them than

'tis to thoſe that live in the South, ſince they need more ſhelter, and to have their Land kept warmer than thoſe that are in a warmer Climate.

If you *plaſh a Hedge*, and cannot conveniently Plow or Mow it; the firſt Year or two after 'tis plaſhed, feed it with Horſes, and not with Cows or Oxen, who are more apt to crop it than Horſes are.

Crab-ſtocks planted cloſe together, like Quick, will make an excellent Hedge, and ſo will ſome ſort of *Plumbs*.

The root of an old *white Thorn* will make very fine Boxes and Combs, and many of them are very finely veined; ſo that if they were ſuffer'd to grow large, they would be of great uſe for the Cabinet-makers, as well as the Turners, and others.

Haws put in a Hair bag, and ſoaked in Water all Winter, and ſown in *February* or *March*, I am told, will come up the firſt Year, and grow better than any other way.

For the *Stone Fences* in the North, which they make about five foot high, they dig the Stones for 18 *d.* a Rood, and make the Walls for the ſame price, reckoning

reckoning of twenty one foot to the Rood or Pole.

To *dig the Stones* for Fences, Buildings, or Lime, in *Suſſex*, they reckon 3 *s.* a Cart load.

CHAP. II.

Of Paſture and Meadow Land.

All *Meadows* which are flooded late in the Spring, ſhould be rolled with a large Barley Roller, which will very much mend the Crop of Graſs, and prevent the damage that ſuch Hay would otherwiſe do to the Cattle that eat it. At the latter end of the Year eat up the Graſs on the low wet Lands firſt, and then that on your dry warm Lands.

I have heard of one who had ſome Marſh Land, that when the Sea Water was very thick, would open ſome Sluices he had made on purpoſe, and let the Sea water on upon his Land, which he let ſtand on it till it ſettled,

and by this means he very much improved it.

Oyſter-weeds laid in breaches made in banks by the Sea, and a layer of Earth put on it, and then a layer of Weeds, and Earth again, and ſo on, are very good to ſtop out the Sea; for the Weeds will grow and bind the Earth together, and, I ſuppoſe, ſuch other Weeds as will grow in ſalt Water, may be found to be of uſe for this purpoſe, eſpecially if ſuited to the ſoil that is near at hand, to ſtop the breach with.

CHAP. III.

Of Graſs Seeds.

Clover does better for any other Cattle, than milch Cows.

To chooſe good *Clover-ſeed*, put ſome of it into a Glaſs of Water, and that which ſinks is good; but that which ſwims is naught.

In

In ſome places of *Eſſex*, when they ſow their etch Crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of *Clover* on an Acre, and this they feed off in Spring before they fallow their Land, which they do a little later than they would elſe do, eſpecially if they deſign their fallow for Barley.

Some, when they find their *Rey-Graſs* thin, take a buſhel of Seed and ſow upon an Acre, and only roll it in, and it will make it very thick.

Rey-Graſs will kill *Thiſtles*.

You may ſow *Rey-Graſs* with your St. *Foin*, and I am told that it makes a great Improvement of it, and yields a good Crop the firſt three Years. You may ſow five buſhels of St. *Foin*, and one buſhel and half of *Rey-Graſs* on an Acre.

A Gentleman of my acquaintance tells me, he has found a very great advantage by watering of his St. *Foin* in dry Weather, at new ſowing of it, and when it comes up, which he does with a Water Cart, carrying his Water in a Cask, to which he has a tap at the end, which lets the Water run into a long Trough, as long as the

breadth of the Cart, which is full of ſmall holes.

If you deſign to lay down any Land for Graſs, without ſowing of it with *Graſs-ſeed*, lay it down when you ſow Wheat or Rye; but then your Corn ſhould be ſowed on large Ridges.

In *Oxfordſhire* they have *Rolls* made with *Steel Edges*, which, as they go round, cut the Turf to ſuch a breadth as the Edge of the Ledges ſtand diſtant from each other; ſo that firſt drawing of it one way, and then croſs, it cuts the Turf into even ſquares, that you have no more trouble but to pare it with the paring Shovel, and it will fit any place you deſign it for.

BOOK

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

Of laying of Land in Ridges.

IF Land lie upon the ſide of a Hill, and be very dry, if when you lay it down for Graſs, you ſhould Plow the Furrows ſomewhat croſs the deſcent of the Hill, according to ſuch a proportion of wet as you would have it to hold, I cannot but think that it would be a great Improvement of ſuch Land.

In plowing of Land croſs I am only for ſtriking of it, and not plowing of it in Ridges; becauſe when you come to plow it up again, and lay it the right way, it will be uneven on the top of the Ridges, and harbour wet.

Where you have a good Soil underneath the ſurface of your Land, and have a mind to mix it with your upper ſoil or ſurface, it may be done by one Plough's making of a deep Furrow, and another following in the ſame Furrow; or by Plough-trenching, which is for a Plough to make a deep Furrow, and to have eight or ten Men with Spades to follow the Plough, and make the Trench a ſpit deeper, flinging off the Earth on the Ridge the Plough made.

CHAP. II.

Of ſteeping of Corn.

IN Mr. *Houghton*'s Papers of Husbandry and Trade, N° 14. you have ſeveral Experiments made about the *ſteeping* of *Wheat* and *Barley* in a certain Liquor, which he ſays occaſioned a very great increaſe; which Liquor was made after this manner, "Take "a convenient quantity of rain Wa-

"ter

" ter, and in every Gallon of it diſſolve
" two pound of ſtone Lime, let it ſtand
" two or three days, ſtirring of it three
" times a day, pour off the Water into
" another Veſſel, and to every Gallon
" of this Water put about four ounces
" of Salt Peter, and one pound of Pi-
" geons Dung: Mix them well toge-
" ther, by ſtirring of them three or
" four times a day, and then ſtrain
" out the Liquor to keep for uſe."
He took, as he ſays, a handful of *Wheat*, and put it into a quart of this liquor to ſteep; and when it had lain about eighteen hours, he took it out, and laid it to dry in the Air for the ſpace of one day, and then ſteep'd it in the liquor again about twelve hours; and having laid it to dry, as before, he ſteep'd it again a third time about ſix hours, and then ſet it in his Garden, which was but common Earth; he ſet it by ſingle Grains, about ten Inches apart, and a Fingers length in depth. He does not remember whether every Grain came up or not, but he thinks that very few failed: Thoſe which did grow, produc'd an increaſe beyond Expectation; from ſeveral Grains he had ſixty or ſeventy,

ſeventy, and from ſome eighty Stalks, with very large ears full of large Corn; many of the ears being ſix Inches long, had ſixty Grains in them, and none leſs than forty. This, he ſays, he ſhewed to ſeveral.

The ſame Perſon *ſteeped* alſo *Peas* and *Beans* in the ſame liquor, but whether they were ſteeped too long, he could not tell, becauſe none of them came up; but he took the thick matter that was ſtrained from the liquor, and mixed it with four times the quantity of Earth, and let it lie all Winter in a Gravel Walk, South of a Codlin Hedge; he made a row of holes with a Stake about four Inches diſtant, and into each hole he put a handful of the ſaid mixture with a *Pea* upon it, and cover'd it with common Earth which grew upon the Codlin Hedge to be about nine foot high, ſhooting out branches in ſeveral places like Vines, and bore very many large Cods; ſo that he judg'd he had above a buſhel from about three or fourſcore *Peas*.

He

He tried alſo an Experiment on *Wheat* infuſed in Lime Water alone, and ſome in Brandy alone, and ſome in Brandy and Lime Water mixed, and had from each Grain a great increaſe.

With ſome of the Liquor made with Salt Peter, Lime and Pigeons Dung, he *watered* ſeveral *Trees* and *Plants* in his Garden, and found them grow and flouriſh much faſter than any other of the ſame kind. He alſo ſteeped *Barley* in the ſame Liquor, and found its increaſe as much as that of Wheat.

BOOK

BOOK III.

CHAP. I.

Of ſeveral ſorts of Soil, their Nature, Product and Management.

MIxed Soils that tend moſt to Clay, are fitteſt for hard Corn, and thoſe moſt inclined to black Mould or Sand, for lighter Corn.

CHAP. II.

Of the natural produce and way of ordering of ſeveral ſorts of Land.

Chalky-Lands are naturally cold and ſad, and therefore require warm Applications, and light Compoſt, which is one reaſon why *Chalk* is ſo great an improver of light, hot, dry Lands.

Sandy

Sandy Lands marled will bear good *Sidore*, or white or blue *Peas*, and alſo *Turneps*.

Sir *Hugh Plat* ſays, that if *Lime* be laid on Land that has a deſcent, it ſhould be mixed with Dung, becauſe the Rain, he ſays, will elſe waſh away the virtue of the *Lime*; and if 'tis laid on the upper part of the Land, ſo as that it may waſh down to the lower, it will do well.

BOOK IV.

CHAP. I.

Of Marle. *Some farther Deſcription of the* Cheſhire *Marle.*

1. THe *Peat Marle*, which is of a brown clay Colour, and is found on the ſides of Hills, and in wet or boggy Grounds that have a light Sand in 'em, about two foot or a yard deep; they reckon it the ſtrongeſt of all Marles, and is very good for ſandy Land, only it requires a double quantity to be laid on.

2.

2. *Cowſhot-Marle*, which is brown mixed with blue and green Veins, and is found under ſtiff Clays, 'tis very hard to dig.

3. *Slat* or *Flag Marle* is found near Rivers, and ſides of Hills; 'tis mixed with Slate Stones, and is a very laſting ſort of Marle.

4. *Paper Marle* which lies near Coals, and is like leaves or pieces of brown Paper, only 'tis ſomething lighter for Colour.

Good *Marle* in hot Weather will ſlack with the heat of the Sun, like Lime, eſpecially if any Rain follows a hot day.

Some harrow their *Marle* in juſt before they plow it, which is a good way to mix it well and evenly with the Earth.

Cole-Seed, *Hop-Clover*, or any other ſorts of *Graſs-Seeds*, grow very well on marled Land.

Lands ſeated on *Marle* are uſually very rich, although cold and heavy, and you need not doubt of the depth of the Soil; for the deeper you turn it up, and the more you expoſe it to the Air, the better. A mixture of light warm Soil alſo exceedingly helps it.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Clays.

AN Inſtance you have of *Clays* improving of ſandy Land at *Tollethorp*, *Tollerton*, *&c.* in the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*, which Town ſtanding upon a light ſandy Soil, they improve it by Clay that they dig hard by in the declivity of a Hill, after having bared a way about two yards deep of Sand. The Clay is of a bluiſh brown Colour, and is cloſe, fat and ponderous, and burns well for Bricks. They lay a hundred load upon an Acre, which they lay on about *Midſummer*. They obſerve, that for three or four Years after 'tis laid on the Land, that it continues in Clods, and that the firſt Year the Land ſo manured beareth a rank ill coloured broad grained Barley; but afterwards a plump round Corn like Wheat. This Clay-manuring laſts forty or fifty Years, and then the Ground muſt be clayed again. Note, that this ſandy Land, unleſs clayed, will bear nothing but *Rye*, whatever other manure they

they uſe to it; but being once clayed, it bears *Oats*, *Barley*, *Peas*, *&c.*

CHAP. III.

Of Sand.

AN Account from Mr. *John Edmonds* of *Bowden* in *Cheſhire*, of his improving of Land by *Sand*.

His Land, he ſays, was Marſh-land, very flat, and full of Ruſhes, of a black deep Mould, ſuch as they dig Turf in; upon which Land he laid ſix hundred Cart load of Sand upon a *Cheſhire* Acre, which is near double the Statute Acre: This Sand is digged on *Bowden Downs*, which is a red hot Sand of a ſmall Grain, lying under a ſandy Soil of about a ſpit deep, that bears nothing but Fern and a ſhort Graſs which burns away in Summer, being good Busk-wheat Land; and laying of the Sand ſo thick, without plowing of the Land up, he ſowed it with Oats and Fitches, which yielded an extraordinary Crop. The next Winter

ter he dunged it well with Dung, and had the Summer after fourteen loads of Hay upon an Acre. 'Tis now, he ſays, twenty four Years ſince he ſanded it firſt, and he has not dunged it ſince; and the Land that before was not worth ten Shillings an Acre, he can now let for ſix pound, and could have two Crops of Graſs upon it every Year, if he could be ſure of fair Weather to make it in.

He ſays likewiſe, that he improved ſome of the ſame ſort of Land by plowing of it up with a Breaſt-plow, and burning of it, and ſpreading of the Aſhes while hot, and plowing of them up, and ſowing of them as ſoon as poſſibly he could. This Land he ſowed twice with Barley, and the third Year with Oats, and then it was ſo ſoft that he could not plow it any more, which obliged him to lay it down; and he had extroardinary Graſs on it for three or four Years, and then it began to run over with Ruſhes again, which occaſion'd him to repeat burning of it again, and it had the ſame effect as before.

He ſays alſo, that in their Country many make very great Improvement of their Lands, by laying on them the Crumbs which are ſcattered in digging of the Turf that they burn, which is very good for all ſorts of binding Clay Land, eſpecially ſuch as are over ſadned with Marle; and the Land which, he ſays, they dig for Turf, is extraordinary Land for Potatoes.

This way of improving of this ſort of Land is confirm'd by Mr. *King*, in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, N° 170. *p.* 948. who ſays, that in *Ireland* the boggy Lands, when drained, are very much improved by burning, and laying of freſh Earth on them; but what makes the greateſt Improvement, is Sand or Gravel; eſpecially the latter.

Where they burn Turf, which they dig in Heathy Commons, they reckon five hundred of Turf a load, which they cut for 8 s. a hundred.

The Aſhes of theſe Turfs are an extraordinary Improvement of almoſt any ſort of Land.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Earths.

SIR *Richard Weſton* in his Legacy, ſays, that in *Flanders*, in their Houſes where they fold their Sheep, that by putting of Earth and Sand to mix with the Sheeps Urine and Dung, they do, of three or four hundred Sheep, raiſe a thouſand load of Dung in a Year; and that this Manure is an extraordinary improver of ſandy Land.

CHAP. V.

Of Sea Sand and Shells.

AN Account of the way of manuring of Lands with *Sea-Shells*, as practis'd in the Counties of *Londonderry* and *Donnegal*, in *Ireland*, by his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, communicated to the Royal Society by *Samuel Molyneux*, Eſq;

Both theſe Countries are very mountainous, and thoſe Mountains cover'd with Bogs and Heaths, inſomuch that there is very little Arable Ground in them, except what has lately been made ſo. There are three ways practis'd to reduce Heath and Bogs to Arable Land. The firſt is, by *burn-bating* of the Land, which being plowed three Years, bears *Barley*, *Rye* and *Oats*; which ſort of Husbandry, as his Grace obſerves, defiles the Air, cauſeth Rain and Wind; and by deſtroying the ſap of the Earth, and roots of the Graſs, and all other Vegetables, renders it uſeleſs for ſeveral Years after the third, in which it was plowed.

The ſecond way is by *Liming*. This is much better than the former, becauſe it does not ſo much depauperate; the Ground will laſt long, and beareth larger Grain, and, whatever is pretended, doth not deſtroy the Graſs, if due care be taken not to over plow it; but then 'tis very dear, and Limeſtone is not every where to be had, and in many places Fuel is wanting.

Marle

Marle is not uſed that I have obſerved in the North, but about the Seaſide the great manure is *Shells*. Any one that will look into the Map will ſee how the Bay of *Londonderry*, commonly call'd *Loughfoyle*, lies: Towards the Eaſtern parts of it there lie ſeveral Eminences that hardly appear at low Water. Theſe are made of Shells of Sea Fiſh of all ſorts, more particularly of Periwinkles, Cockles, Limpets, *&c.* The Countrymen come with Boats, and carry loads of theſe Shells away. They leave them on heaps on the Shore, and there let them lie till they drain dry, and by that means become lighter for Carriage. They carry them in Boats as far as the Rivers will allow them, and then in Sacks on Horſes, perhaps ſix or ſeven miles up into the Country. They allow ſometimes forty, but moſtly eighty Barrels to an Acre. They agree with boggy, heathy, clayie, wet or ſtiff Land, but not with ſandy. They ſeem to give the Land a ſort of Ferment, as Yeaſt doth to Bread, opening and looſning of the Clods, and by that means making way for the roots to penetrate, and the moiſture to enter

into the fibres of the roots. This *Manure* continues ſo long, that I could find none that could determine the time of its enduring.

The reaſon of its long continuance ſeems to be this, that the *Shells* melt every Year a little, till they be all ſpent, which requires a conſiderable time; whereas Lime, *&c.* operates all a in manner at once; but it's to be obſerv'd, that in ſix or ſeven Years the Ground grows ſo mellow that the Corn that grows on it can't ſupport it ſelf, and the Land muſt be ſuffer'd to lie a Year or two, that the ferment may be a little quieted, and the Clods harden, and then it will bear as long again; and, for ought I could know or find, it continues to do ſo with the like Intermiſſion for twenty or thirty Years.

In the Years that the Land is not plowed, it bears a fine Graſs, mixed with Daiſies in abundance; and it is pleaſant to ſee a ſteep high Mountain that a few Years before was all black with Heath, on a ſudden look white with Daiſies and other Flowers.

It fines the Graſs, but makes it ſhort, tho' thick, and obſerving that this Manure produc'd Flowers in the Field, I made my Gard'ner try theſe Shells in my Flower Garden; and I never ſaw better Carnations or Flowers, nor fairer or larger than in that cold Climate, and it contributes to deſtroy Weeds, at leaſt does not produce them ſo much as Dung. It likewiſe produces very good *Potatoes* at about a foot diſtance from one another. This is one of the Methods of reducing of barren boggy Land; they lay a little Dung or Straw on the Land, and ſprinkle it with *Shells*; ſometimes they cut the Potatoes if large, that they may go the farther, and then dig Trenches about ſix or ſeven Foot diſtance, and throw the Earth or Soil they take out of them on the Potatoes, ſo as to cover them, and then fencing the plat of Ground ſo planted, let them grow. They plant them in *April* or *May*, and in *Auguſt* they are ripe, when they dig them as they have occaſion for them; and let them lie till next Year, when they dig them again, and ſo the third Year. And by this means they every

Year go deeper in the Earth till they dig up the Land, and pick them out as carefully as they can; the fourth Year they plow the Ground, and ſow it with Barley, and the produce is very good for ſome Years. Some Potatoes will remain and grow up, without any harm to the Barley or Oats, and thoſe they dig and pick out, and the Ground remains good and arable always after.

'Tis obſervable, that *Shells* do beſt on boggy Ground where the ſurface is Turf. Turf being generally there nothing but the produce of Vegetables, ſuch as Graſs, Heath, *&c.* that being rotten, the Salt is waſhed away by the Water, and there remains only the earthy, and eſpecially the ſulphureous parts of them, as appears from the Inflammability of Turf. Now Shells being chiefly a Salt, it incorporates with the Sulphur of the Plants, and renders them fit for the Vegetation of new Plants. And this appears further from this, that Shells that have been under the ſalt Water are much better than ſuch as have been in the Earth, or dry on the Sands. Almoſt all about the

Bay

Bay of *Londonderry*, if you dig a foot or two it yields Shells, and whole Banks are made up of them; but theſe, tho' more intire than ſuch as are brought out of the Shell-Iſland, are not ſo preferable for Manure.

I obſerved a place near *Newton Lamavady*, about two miles from the Sea, a bed of *Shells*, ſuch as lie on the Strand, the place was covered with a ſcurf of wet ſpewy Earth about a foot thick. The Country People uſed the Shells, but they were not ſo good as thoſe that are found in the Sea, or near it.

The Land about the Sea ſide bears very indifferent *Wheat*, nor will the *Shells* in that particular help it without ſome Dung; but I very much doubt whether that be not due to the Ignorance of the Farmer that generally underſtands nothing of Wheat.

Some thouſands of Acres have been improved by *Shells*, and that which was not worth formerly a Groat an Acre, is now worth four Shillings. They have, in many Places, thus improv'd the very Mountains, that before were only Turf bogs. In theſe they

they meet with this Inconveniency, that if the Seaſon for plowing prove wet, their Horſes ſink ſo deep in the Soil that they can't plow it, eſpecially after two or three Years.

They commonly made *Lime* of the *Shells* formerly, and ſome do ſo ſtill: I have not, that I remember, ſeen any ſuch Lime, but I underſtood that it bound very well, and I believe 'tis not ſo corroſive as Lime made of Stone. For I find in the Hiſtory of *Ceylon*, that they make up their Land with Lime of Oyſter-ſhells, which I believe would be impracticable with common Lime.

About thirty Years ago they made *Lime* of the *Shells* to manure their Lands with, but a poor Countryman, out of lazineſs or Poverty, had not provided to make Lime, and threw the Shells unburnt on his Land, and his Crop proved as good as his Neighbours; and the ſecond and third Crop better, and all took the hint, and have us'd them ſo ever ſince.

When *Shells* are not to be procured, *Sea Wreck* (that is, *Alga Marina*) or *Sand*, ſupply the want of them, but are not ſo good; *Sea Wreck* laſts but three Years,

Years, and *Sand* but little longer.

'Tis certain, *Ireland* has been better inhabited than it is at preſent; Mountains that are now covered with bogs, have formerly been plow'd Land; for when you dig five or ſix foot deep, you diſcover a proper Soil for Vegetables, and find it plowed into Ridges and Furrows. This is obſervable in the wild Mountains between *Armagh* and *Dundalk*, where the Redoubt is built, and likewiſe on the Mountains of *Altmore*. The ſame, as I am inform'd, has been obſerv'd in the Counties of *Londonderry* and *Donnegal*; a Plough was found in a very deep Bog in the latter, and a Hedge wattled ſtanding under a Bog that was five or ſix foot above it. I have ſeen the ſtump of a large Tree in a Bog ten foot deep at *Caſtle-Forbes*; the Trunk had been burnt, and ſome of the Cynders and Aſhes lay ſtill on the ſtump. I have ſeen likewiſe large old Oaks grow on Land that had the remains of Ridges and Furrows. And I am told, that on the top of an high Mountain in the North, there are yet remaining the Streets and Foundations of a large Town; and in truth, there

are

are few places but either viſibly, or when the Bog is removed, in which there do not remain marks of the Plough, which muſt prove the Country well inhabited. 'Tis likely that the *Danes* firſt, and then the *Engliſh*, deſtroy'd the People; and the old Woods ſeem to thoſe that pretend to be Judges, to be about three or four hundred Years old, which was near the time that *Courcey* and the *Engliſh* ſubdued the North of *Ireland*, and 'tis likely made havock of the People that remain'd after the *Danes* were beat out of *Ireland*.

Concerning what his Grace mentions of improving of Land by *Sea-Shells* that come out of the Sea-water, as being the beſt, I am confirm'd in by what I am inform'd of from *Scarborough* Caſtle, which ſtanding upon a high Cliſt of Lime-ſtone, many Stones are broke off from it by the violence of the Sea, which the Inhabitants thereabouts burn to Lime, to improve their Land with; and they always obſerve, that Lime made of ſuch Stones as come out of the Sea-water, improves the Land much better than

the

the Lime made of ſuch Stones as are dry.

Mr. *Martin*, in his Deſcription of the *Scotch* Iſlands, ſays, that the Aſhes of *Sea-weeds* preſerve Cheeſe inſtead of Salt, and that they ſcower flaxen Thread better, and make it whiter than any thing elſe; and that the Sea-weeds burnt to Aſhes is the beſt Manure they have for their Lands: And in the Iſles of *Orkney*, he ſays they dreſs their Leather with Roots of Tormentil inſtead of Bark.

CHAP. VI.

Of Dungs.

IF *Dung* is apt to make your Wheat too rank, as 'tis commonly apt to do on ſome Lands, lay your Dung on your etch Crops, and ſow it with Barley, which is a Grain that delights in freſh Dung; and by a fallow the next Year, it well be better prepar'd for Wheat, than if ſowed immediately after dunging.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Humane Ordure.

A Gentleman that had a very hot dry burning piece of Land that lay expos'd to the heat of the Sun, had a mind to make a Vineyard of it, but could never get his Vines to grow till he manured it with *Humane Ordure*; for the saving of which he is so careful as to have Boxes with long handles to them to save it in. I do know of incredible Advantages made by it on Land, which I cannot yet get the particulars of.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Dung of Fowls.

Pigeon's Dung, and the *Dung* of other *Fowl*, is the best manure for *Fig-Trees*, *Asparagus*, *Strawberries*, and any sort of *Flowers*.

CHAP. IX.

Of ſeveral ſorts of Manures, &c.

Soap Aſhes is the beſt *Manure* that is, to kill all ſorts of *Furs*, *Broom*, *Fern*, and all other ſorts of *Weeds* and Trumpery. They lay eight loads on an Acre, and it laſts four or five Crops, and is excellent manure for cold ſqually Lands.

Some ſay, that the ſowing of two buſhels of *Salt* upon an Acre, after the Corn is ſowed, will make a great Improvement of Land, and keep down the Weeds.

In *burning* of *Stubble* great care ſhould be taken to plow the Land up round the Field, that the Fire may not take the Hedges, which 'tis very apt to do, if Sear-wood be in them, or that the Leaf be on the Trees.

Tanners Hair is good manure for ſeveral ſorts of Land, and is light Carriage; thirty buſhels is enough for an Acre, but 'tis beſt for Barley, and is commonly ſold about us for 8 *s.* a buſhel; it laſts two or three Crops.

BOOK

BOOK V.

CHAP. I.

Of Rye.

TO have Food for Cattle in *April*, which is the ſcarceſt time of all the Year, eſpecially for Sheep and Lambs, ſome ſplit the Ridges of their Wheat Stubble, and ſow it with *Rye*, allowing about a buſhel to an Acre, which they harrow in, and feed about *April*, or when they want it; and in *May* plow it up for a fallow.

CHAP. II.

Of Wheat.

I Have known *Wheat* very good that was ſown in *July*, but then it muſt be fed with Sheep till *Alhallow-tide*.

Wheat

Wheat weighs from fifty six to sixty pound the Bushel, *Barley* from forty four to forty seven pound, and *Peas* from sixty three to sixty six pound.

A RECEIPT to prevent Wheat from being Smutty.

YOU must first wash your Wheat in a Tub through three or four several Waters, stirring it round each time with a large Stick, backwards and forwards with great force, and with a Skimmer, each time, take off all the light Wheat. When this is done, you must put that Wheat into a Liquor prepar'd for that purpose in this manner;

Put into a large Tub which hath a Tap, a sufficient quantity of Water, then put as much Salt into it as when 'tis well stirr'd about will make an Egg swim, then add as much more Salt as was before, and stir it very well; and to this put two or three

pounds of Alum beaten very fine, and ſtir it about.

This you are to uſe as you do your ordinary Brines, only you muſt let your Wheat ſteep thirty or forty hours, for leſs ſignifies nothing; tho' the common Opinion is, that ſteeping ſo long kills the Seed in Wheat; but Experience teaches the contrary.

You muſt take your Wheat out the Night before you ſow it, and ſift ſome ſlack'd Lime on it, which ſerves only to make it dry enough to ſow. 'Tis neceſſary to add ſome more Water to it in a week or ten days time as it waſtes, and Salt proportionable to the Water, and about a pound of Alum.

Note, Many Farmers ſteep their Wheat in a Brine, yet have plenty of Smutty Wheat, becauſe they don't make their Brine ſtrong enough, and take their Wheat out too ſoon.

Note alſo, Many Farmers have ſuffered greatly by Smutty Wheat, eſpecially in a dear Year, when ſuch Wheat will not ſell for above five or ſix Shillings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from Smut will ſell for ten, eleven or twelve Shillings: And ſuch Smutty

Wheat

Wheat being eaten chiefly by the poorer People, and being unwholsom, occasions sickness. *Experimented, printed, and recommended by a Gentleman of* Hertfordshire.

CHAP. IV. [P. 105.

Of Oats.

Oats in the Northern parts of *England* do well to be sown earlier than in the South parts.

CHAP. VII. [P. 107.

Of Peas.

IN *Suffolk* they often plow up their Lays the beginning of *March*, and turning of the Turf well, they have a cross Stick set with Iron pegs, which they strike down with their Feet, which pegs make holes at an even distance, into which they have Boys and Girls to put a single *Pea* till they have set the Field all over. *Peas* thus set

upon freſh Land, and the Turf being new turned, are reckoned not to be ſo full of Weeds as if ſown upon other Land; and as ſoon as the *Peas* are cut, they plow the Field croſs, and, harrowing of it well, plow it up again, and ſow it about *Michaelmas* with *Wheat*, and the next Year with *Barley* or *Oats*, according to the Nature of the Land, and as 'tis in Heart.

Blue Peas are the beſt ſort of Pea for light ſandy Land, being early ſown.

All ſort of *Peas* love limed or marled Land.

CHAP. VIII. [P. 108.

Of Beans.

Vetches ſowed early and plowed in juſt at their blooming time, will make the Land light and hollow, and enrich it, eſpecially ſtiff Clays.

If you have any *Vetches*, lay them by themſelves in ſome convenient place ſeparate from your other Corn, or elſe they will be apt to foul it.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX. [P. 109.

Of preſerving of Corn.

IN *Kent*, when they firſt bring their Corn into their Granaries, they lay it about half a foot thick, and turn it twice a Week, and once in that time ſcreen it for the firſt two Months. After that they lay it a foot thick for two Months more, turning of it once or twice a Week, and skreening of it proportionably, according as the Weather is moiſt or dry. After five or ſix Months more they lay it two foot thick, and turn it once a Fortnight, skreening of it once a Month, as occaſion requires. After a Year they lay it two foot and a half, or three foot thick, and turn it once in three Weeks or a Month, and skreen it proportionably. When it has lain two Years or more they turn it once in two Months, and skreen it once a Quarter, and ſo on, as they find it in brightneſs, hardneſs, and dryneſs; for the oftner 'tis turned, the better the Grain proves. They leave an empty ſpace about a yard

wide on all ſides of the Room, and another at ſix foot diſtance through the whole *Area* empty of Corn, into which empty ſpaces they turn the Corn as often as need requires.

I am told that Corn has been kept in the Granaries at *London* thirty two Years; and the longer 'tis kept the more Flower it yields in proportion to the quantity of Corn, and makes the whiter and better Bread, the ſuperfluous Humidity only evaporating. In foreign Granaries they tell you of Corn kept ſeventy or eighty Years.

Wheat, after a Years keeping, may be kept as long as you will, and will neither loſe in weight nor bulk. If *Wheat* be laid up very dry, and laid thick in Binns, provided the Sun does not come at it to ſhine upon it, it will keep without any ſtirring.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII. [P. 120.

Of Flax.

SOme commend the feeding of *Flax* with Sheep when 'tis a good height, and ſay they will eat away all the Weeds and Graſs, and do the Flax good; and if they ſhould lie in it, and beat it down or flatten it, it will riſe again the next Rain.

CHAP. XIII. [P. 121.

Of Rape and Cole-ſeed.

AFter preſſing out of the *Cole-ſeed* for Oyl in *Lincolnſhire*, they burn the Cakes to heat their Ovens, and for other uſes, firing being there ſcarce; but in *Holland* they make a much better uſe of them, which is to feed their Cows with them.

CHAP. XIV. [P. 122.

Of Turneps.

IF you have *Carlick* comes up amongſt your *Turneps*, before your *Carlick* blows, tho' your Turneps are young, you may turn Sheep into them; and they will only eat the *Carlick*, and not the *Turneps*.

If you ſteep your *Turnep-ſeed* in an equal mixture of Soot and Lime, and as much Urine as may ſerve to cover the Seed, I am told, it will prevent the Fly eating of it. You may ſteep it twenty four hours.

You may ſow *Turnep-ſeed* any time in Winter, or with your *Barley* when you roll it, or juſt before you mow your *Barley*; for the treading and carting on the Land will cover it. Or,

You may have a *Roll* ſtuck full of ſmall pegs, with which you may roll your Land, and ſow it with Turnep-ſeeds, harrowing of it over with a Buſh. This, I am told, is a very good way of ſowing of it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI. [P. 127.

Of Woad.

THey commonly ſow *Woad* upon a Lay, which they plow into high Ridges, except 'tis very dry Land, and harrow the Turf, till they break them to pieces, and pick out all the Graſs-weeds, and lumps of Earth, which they fling into the Furrows to rot. I ſhould think burning of them better. The beſt time of ſowing of it is about the beginning of *February*, 'tis apt to be ſpoiled by the Fly and Grub; but being early ſowed, it eſcapes the better, and they have the better opportunity of ſetting more, if the Grub or Flies kill any of it, which they do by making of holes with a Stick, about ſeven or eight Inches aſunder, and putting five or ſix Seeds into each hole. They never ſow it but two Years upon one piece of Land; and in plowing of it up, and ſowing of it again, they pick up all the old Roots as they harrow it, except what they deſign for Seed, which they let ſtand to Seed the next Year; it many times

times produces fifty Quarters upon an Acre. They always keep a good quantity of Seed by them to plant the Ground with that fails; the Seed will grow at two Years old, as well as at the firſt: And if they ſow or plant it late, if the Ground is dry and hard, they ſteep it in Water a day before they ſow it, which cauſes it to come up the ſooner. *Quære*, if 'tis ſteeped in the ſame Liquor that is propoſed for the ſteeping of *Turnep-ſeed*, it may not prevent both the Fly and Grub, as well as in the Turnep.

CHAP. XX. [P. 132.

Of Hops.

THere are four ſorts of *Hops*, the wild Garlick Hop, the long and ſquare Garlick, the long white and the Oval white. The firſt are not worth your care, the ſecond are valuable; but by reaſon of the redneſs towards the Stalk, are not ſo beautiful, and therefore do not yield ſo good a price. The long white are the moſt beautiful, being longer than the Oval, and produce a greater

greater quantity; both of them grow well together, ripening at one and the ſame time.

In *Eſſex*, moory Land is thought to be the moſt proper, tho' ſeveral other ſorts of Soil are eſteemed very good. That which I have obſerv'd to be the beſt, is a roſſelly top, and a brick earthy bottom. In general, a true Roſſel or light Land, whether white or black, is what they are uſually planted in. And as to moory Land, 'tis of different ſorts, ſome being lighter, and of ſo ſmall a weight that when dry it blows away with the Wind; and others more fixed and heavy, ſo as in Summer to crack, as other heavy Lands and Clays will do; and ſome are of a mixed Nature, ſo as to be compos'd of both. All theſe ſorts are generally found in moory Lands, if any quantity of them are digged up. Theſe Moors few know the value of, becauſe they are unwilling to ſearch into the bottom of them, by reaſon of the great expence of doing of it, and their not knowing how to carry off the Water. Theſe Moors, for goodneſs and value, being according to the Nature and Diſpoſition of the Soil underneath them, which be-

ing

ing flung up upon the ſurface, makes a good Mixture, it being beſt to fling the under Soil downward for Hops, becauſe they naturally Root downward, ſometimes four or five Yards deep, where they like the under Soil; and therefore the deepeſt and richeſt Soil is the beſt for them.

If your Ground is moiſt it ſhould be laid up in high Ridges, and be well drained, and the Drains kept clear and open, eſpecially in Winter, that the Water do not rot, or too much chill the roots of the *Hops*.

Hop-poles are commonly about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compaſs; they ſhould be polled about fourteen days after dreſſing, eſpecially in rich Land.

Great care muſt be taken to keep your *Hops* well howed, ſo as to be clear of Weeds, that they do not draw the Heart of the Land away from the Hops. This Work muſt be renew'd as often as the Weeds get up.

Dungs of all ſorts were formerly of greater uſe for *Hops* than at preſent, eſpecially when rotten and turn'd to Mould, and they that have not other

Manure

Manure muſt uſe it; and if they do, Cow dung or Hogs dung is the beſt: If they uſe Horſe Dung or Humane Ordure, they ſhould be allay'd with Mud; for Hops delight in that ſort of Manure, which is cool and moiſt, and not too hot or ſulphureous. I think Chalk and Lime generally the beſt Manure for them where 'tis to be had, except the Land is of a very cold Nature.

Sir *Hugh Platt* commends *Fern* very much to mend Hop Gardens with.

To *how* Hop Grounds is 4 *s.* an Acre, and to make up the Hills is 2 *s.* an Acre.

To *dig* Land for a Hop Ground is worth from 3 *s.* to 4 *s.* a Pole ſquare, they reckon that a thouſand Hills ought to be planted on an Acre, and ſix or ſeven Plants on each Hill, which Plants they commonly ſell about us for 8 *d.* or 9 *d.* which they give 10 *s.* an Acre to plant.

They reckon that an Acre of Land requires three thouſand of *Poles*, and about *ten load* of *Dung*: And that looking after a Garden to *how* it, *make up* the *Hills*, *ſtick the Poles*, and *do all* the *other Work*, except *picking* of the *Hops*, is worth from 3 *l.* to 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per Acre.

BOOK

BOOK VI.

CHAP. II. [P. 150.

Of Horſes and Mares.

IN *Flanders* they water their Cattle that they keep in the Houſe three or four times a day, which they ſay is much better than doing of it but twice; becauſe Cattle drinking ſo ſeldom, makes them drink too much at a time, ſo as to over-chill their Stomachs and Guts in Winter, and fills their Bellies too full in Summer.

The following *Receipts* were given me by a Friend, as very good ones, and what he had experienc'd.

For an old Cold.

Take one handful of Mallows, four ounces of blue Currans, half an ounce of Manna, one ounce of Alum; boil them in two Quarts of ſtrong Beer, till it comes to one Quart, ſtrain it, and

and put to it four ounces of Honey, giving of it to the Horſe next Morning warm.

To heal the Lungs.

Take one ounce of Anniſeeds, one ounce of Turmerick, one ounce of Liquoriſh, one ounce of Ellecampane, half an ounce of Diapenthe, and one penniworth of ſweet Oyl, and as much Treacle, mix it with a Quart of new Wort.

A Comfortable Drink.

Take one dram of Cochinel, two pennyworth of Mithridate, as much *Venice* Treacle, and give it in half a Pint of Ale, and half a Pint of Sack mix'd.

To cool the Liver.

Take one Pint of Milk, a pennyworth of Honey, and as much ſweet Oyl.

For

For the riſing of the Lights.

Take four ounces of Turmerick in a Quart of ſmall Beer.

For the Mange.

Take Flower of Brimſtone, a little Oyl of Turpentine, and a little ſweet Oyl, and rub it well in.

For a ſore Heel.

Take two Quarts of Chamber-lye, one Quart of Oxe-Gall, one ounce of *Roman* Vitriol, a quarter of a pound of green Copperas, and boil all together; but if 'tis for a farſie Horſe, take Vinegar inſtead of Chamber-lye.

To dry a ſore Heel.

Take half a pound of Roach Alum, as much green Copperas, one ounce of white Copperas, and boil all together a little in three Pints of running Water.

To

To cleanſe *the* Blood.

Take two ounces of Antimony, as much Flower of Brimſtone, and give it to the Horſe in hot Bran.

To carry off *any* Greaſe *or* foulneſs *in the Body.*

Take half a Pint of Sack, two penny worth of Mithridate, one dram of Saffron, one penny worth of ſweet Oyl, and one ounce of Elecampane powder'd.

For Cracks *or* ſore Heels.

Take a quarter of a pound of Hogs Lard, as much Turpentine, half an ounce of Verdigreaſe, a quarter of an ounce of Bees-wax, and boil all up together.

For the Gripes.

Take four penny worth of Syrup of Marſh-mallows, an ounce of Oyl of Turpentine, four ſpoonfuls of ſweet Oyl; and give it to the Horſe in a pint of white Wine cold.

For a Strain *or* Bruiſe.

Take an ounce of Camphire, and put it into half a pint of Spirit of Wine.

For the Glanders.

Take a pint of Childrens Chamberlye, two ounces of Oyl of Turpentine, half a pint of white Wine Vinegar, four ounces of flower of Brimſtone, half a handful of Rue; boil it till it comes to a pint, and give it to the Horſe faſting, and let him faſt after it ſix hours from Meat, and twelve from Water.

For the Farcy.

Take three pints of ſtale Beer, one handful of Rue, one handful of Featherfew, ſeven handfuls of Houſe-leek, four ounces of Alum, two ounces of Antimony; ſtamp the Herbs, boil all together till it come to a quart: Let the Horſe faſt three hours before you give it him, and afterward ſix hours from Meat, and twelve from Water.

For

For a Horſe's Heels *that* ſwell *in the* Stable.

In Summer time ride him into a Pond that has a great many Leeches in it, and let them faſten to his Legs and kill themſelves.

CHAP. V. [P. 167.

Of Bulls, Cows, &c.

CHalky Lands ſurbates and ſpoils Oxens Feet more than any other Soil.

CHAP. VI. [P. 178.

Of Sheep.

IF you turn Sheep into Wheat or Rye to feed, let it not be too rank before you put them into it, leſt it make them ſcowre.

Wooll is commonly ſold by the Stone, which is fourteen pound; or the Tod, which is twenty eight pound; or by the Sack, which is twenty ſix Stone, or 364 pound.

CHAP. VIII. [P. 185.

Of Swine.

Sycamore Leaves beaten down while green, and given to Hogs will make them fat quickly.

Acorns, when given to Hogs or other Cattle, ſhould be cut in pieces or broken, becauſe they are elſe apt to ſprout or grow in their Bellies. Some propoſe to macerate them in Water firſt to extract their Malignity, without which preparation they are often prejudicial to Cattle.

Grains may be kept a great while by burying of them in the Ground, even in Summer time; but the Hole you put them in muſt be plaiſter'd on all ſides.

CHAP. XII. [P. 193.

Of Geeſe.

GIve young *Geeſe* Rye before, or about Midſummer, and it will ſtrengthen

ſtrengthen them, and keep them in Health; that being commonly their ſickly time.

To fatten young *Geeſe*, the thing moſt commended is *Malt* mixed with Beer.

CHAP. XV. [P. 197.

Of Pigeons.

BRank or Buck-wheat is very good to feed *Pigeons* with to make them lay and breed.

CHAP. XVIII. [P. 200.

Of Pheaſants, Partridge, &c.

IF *Pheaſants* or *Partridge* are ſick, give them Millepedes and Earwigs, and they will cure them.

CHAP. XXI. [P. 224.

Of Fiſh Ponds.

NO Fiſh will thrive in a Pond where Roach or Gudgeons are, except Jacks; and thoſe Fiſh that are in any Pond that are the moſt in number, and the ſtrongeſt, largeſt Fiſh, will beat the other from their Food, and keep them very lean, if not ſtarve them; and therefore I am for keeping of each ſort of Fiſh in a Pond by themſelves.

BOOK VII.

CHAP. I. [P. 228.

Of Things prejudicial to the Husband-man.

I Am told, that if you ſteep Wheat in *Urine* inſtead of *Brine*, it will prevent its being ſmutty; or you may mix *Urine* and *Brine* together.

Green-

Green-weed, the beſt way to deſtroy it, is good plowing and good dunging.

The tops of *Fern* ſhould be beat off three times a Year, if you intend to deſtroy it, *viz.* in *May*, *Auguſt*, and in the following Spring.

Fern, if you mow it while the Sap is in it, and let it lie and rot on the Ground, it will very much improve the Land it grows on, and will make the Land mellow, and prevent its binding, and Trees planted where it grows, will thrive very much, tho' on a hot gravel, the Fern ſhading of the Roots, and keeping of it moiſt and cool.

The young tender tops of *Furz* being a little bruiſed, and given to a lean ſickly Horſe, will ſtrangely recover him, and plump him up.

If your Corn is blaſted, I am told, that if you ſet it up in Ricks three or four Years, that the blaſted Ears will conſume and rot away.

Mow *ruſhy*, *reedy* or *flaggy* Graſs very early, while the Sap is in it, and make not the Hay too much, and it will be a great deal the better for Cattle.

Never cut *Thiſtles* in Corn too young, becauſe it will make them but branch the more: The beſt time to cut them is when they are in bloom.

Foddering of Cattle on *broomy* Land is good to deſtroy it, becauſe of the Beaſts Urine, and their treading of the Land makes it ſolid; it being obſerv'd, that near old paths Broom hardly ever grows.

How to deſtroy Molehills.

Take white Hellebore and the Roots of *Palma Chriſti*, dry and powder them, and paſs it throw a Sieve, adding to it Barley-meal and Eggs, diluted with Wine and Milk; of which make a Paſte, and divide it into little Pellets, and lay under the *Mole-hills*, and, I am told, it will deſtroy them.

To deſtroy *Ants* that hurt your Trees, mix ſome Honey and Water, and ſet them in a Bottle near the Tree: Or, if you lay ſaw-duſt about a Tree or Plant that you would keep from the Ants, it will prevent their coming to it.

Caterpillers are to be deſtroy'd by cutting off their Webs from the Twigs, before the end of *February*, and burning

of

of them; but if they are already hatched, waſh them off with Water, in which ſome of the Caterpillers themſelves, and Garlick, have been bruiſed and infuſed; or the juice of Rue, decoction of *Colloquintida*, green Wallnut-ſhells, Urine and Aſhes; or you may ſmoak them with dry wiſps of Straw.

Snails couple from Spring to Midſummer, and after, and lay their Eggs in the Ground: You may eaſily find them with their Bodies buried in the Duſt, and only their Shells above Ground: Where you find them, you may take them and their Eggs.

If *Snails* or *Slugs* eat your Peas, ſcatter Lime or Aſhes on the Rills, and it will deſtroy them; and alſo all ſorts of Weeds, Worms, or other Inſects.

BOOK VIII.

CHAP. I. [P. 258.

IT may not be improper here for the baking of Bread to inſert an *Oven*, which a Friend of mine has made, at the farther end of which he made a vent for the Smoak; which if he had carried

ried upright, would have obliged him to have been at the charge of a particular Funnel for it: Beſides, he could not have well come at it to ſtop it when the Oven was hot; and therefore he brought it with a Pipe over the top of the Oven; by which means he could ſtop both the mouth and vent together. He tells me, that the Air drawing through the Oven, his Wood kindles preſently, and that any green Wood will burn in it; and he ſays that it takes up but a third part of the Wood that another ſort of Oven would take up to heat it.

BOOK X.

CHAP. I. [P. 290.

Of Buildings and Repairs.

With us to find a ſix foot *Pale*, *Poſt*, *Rails*, *Nails* and *Workmanſhip* is 14*s.* a Pole: A five foot Pale, 12*s.* a Pole, and a four foot Pale, 10*s.* a Pole.

Cleſt

Cleft *Pales* are worth 11 *s.* a hundred, 120 Pales of four Foot long, 100 of five Foot, and 80 of ſix Foot long, making a hundred.

Poſt ready hewed of four foot Pales, are worth 12 *d.* a Poſt, and of five Foot 18 *d.* a Poſt.

Rails by the Pair of nine Foot long, are worth 18 *d.* a Pair, and of ten Foot 20 *d.*

Timber of about twelve Inches girt is beſt for *Pales* or *Lathes*. A Ton, or forty Foot of good clear Timber, that will cleave well, will make about three hundred of five foot Pales, and four hundred of four Foot.

But a Ton of Timber will make about 440 Foot of inch Board, which if cut into fit Lengths, will make 80 five foot Pales, 100 four Foot, and 133, three foot Pales, each a Foot broad, which in paling will make three times as far as the like Number of cleft Pales.

To cleave Pales is 12 *d.* the hundred.

The ſpace between Lath and Lath ſhould be 3 Inches; 7 or 800 of Tyles, 100 Laths, and 500 of Nails will do a ſquare of Tyling; and a load of Straw will do about a ſquare of Thatching.

BOOK

BOOK XI.

CHAP. IV. [P. 318

Of the Seminary, or Nurſery.

IF your *Nurſery* is of a gravelly, ſtony Soil, you will do well to pick out the Stones as often as you dig it; for Stones lying near the Roots of Trees, do often fret and gall them, and ſpoil not only the Roots, but alſo occaſion Cankers; and likewiſe if you mix Clay or brick Earth with it, to make the Soil deeper, if your Nurſery be on a ſhallow Soil, and apt to burn in Summer, it may do well.

CHAP. V. [P. 323

Of Oaks.

Oaks will penetrate ſtrangely to come at a Marly bottom, and often make Stands as they encounter variety

riety of footing, and ſometimes proceed vigorouſly again, as they either penetrate beyond, or out-grow their Obſtructions, or meet with better Earth; and where they are found to proſper much, they are an Indication of a good Soil.

The *Oaks* that are twiſted, or a little wreathed (which may eaſily be diſcerned by the Texture of the Bark) are beſt to ſupport burdens for *Columns*, *Poſts*, *Summers*, &c.

The *knot* of an old *Oak*, juſt where a large Arm joins to the Stem, is often as finely veined as the beſt *Wallnut-tree*, and of as great value.

CHAP. VII. [P. 333.

Of Aſh.

THE inner Bark of *Aſh* was made uſe of to Write on before Paper was invented.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX. [P. 339.

Of the Cheſnut.

HOrſe *Cheſnuts* are ripe about the latter end of *Auguſt*.

Cheſnuts are not only liable to be ſpoiled by *Vermine*, but alſo by *Froſts*; and therefore the beſt time to ſow them is about the latter end of *February*.

CHAP. X. [P. 342.

Of Walnuts.

THE beſt way to tranſplant *Walnut-trees*, is, to ſet the Nuts in Beds, where you may keep them weeded, and the next *October* plant them where you would have them grow, taking the Earth and all up with them.

In tranſplanting of a *Walnut-tree*, cut as little of the Roots as you can.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV. [P. 351.

Of the Sycamore.

THE Sap of the *Sycamore* is eſteemed by ſome as good as that of Birch, and as wholeſome. It will run both Winter and Summer, ſo as in a ſhort time to yield a good quantity of Sap. One buſhel of Malt with this Liquor will make as ſtrong Ale as four buſhels with common Water.

CHAP. XVI. [P. 354.

Of the Lime Tree.

THey make Baskets of the Twigs of the *Lime Tree*; and on the ſmooth ſides of the Bark, Tablets to write on.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII. [P. 358.

Of the Birch Tree.

SOme ſay that the *Bark* of *Birch* will tan Leather, quicker and better than that of *Oak*.

CHAP. XX. [P. 360.

Of the Poplar, &c.

THe *Leaves* of *Poplar* are good for Cattle, which may be ſtripp'd from the cut Boughs, before they are fagotted, which ſhould be done in the decreaſe of the Moon in *October*, and reſerv'd in bundles for Winter Fodder.

CHAP. XXIII. [P. 364.

Of the Fir, Pine, &c.

SEeds of *Fir, Pine, &c.* that bring up the Shell of their Seeds on their Heads, will either not grow at all, or but

but with difficulty, if the ſharp end of the Seed be ſet downward; becauſe in that Poſition it muſt turn it ſelf before it can get out of the Ground, for they ſhoot firſt from the ſharp end.

When you ſow any *Seeds* of *Fir*, *Pines*, *&c.* there is a little Worm which deſtroys them at their firſt coming up; which, when you find, take ſome Tobacco Duſt, and lay in a ſmall Circle round your Plant; and, I am told, it will keep them from meddling with them.

The beſt time to tranſplant *Winter Greens*, is at the time of the ſeveral falls of their Leaves.

CHAP. XXIV. [P. 367.

Of the Larch, Cornel, &c.

THE *Cornelian Plum*, or *Cherry*, is encreaſed by Layers, and will ſometimes grow of Slips or Branches; alſo of the Stones, only they will ſometimes lie two Years in the Ground before they come up.

BOOK XII.

CHAP. II. [P. 375

Of Tranſplanting of Trees.

TRees muſt not be planted *deeper* than they grew before they were remov'd.

If you can help it, do not *tranſplant* any Trees after *Michaelmas*, till you have had ſome Rain to moiſten the Ground; becauſe the Trees will riſe with leſs labour, and better rooted, the Roots being apt to break when the Ground is dry.

Large Trees may be ſooner *removed* in *October* than ſmall ones; and it will do well to water Trees as ſoon as they are planted, to ſettle the Earth to their Roots.

Trees will grow well upon Land that is full of *Fern*, becauſe it ſhades their Roots, and keeps them cool, even upon the hotteſt burning Gravel.

CHAP.

CHAP. V. [P. 390.

Of the Infirmities of Trees.

IF a *Tree* has grown well for ſeveral Years, and begins to abate of its thriving, *lop* off ſome of its Branches, and ſee if that will cauſe it to ſhoot with vigour; if not, dig away the Earth till you come at the Roots, and ſee if they are ſpoil'd by any rottenneſs, which may be occaſioned by their being planted too deep, or from a cold Soil underneath: But if you find the Roots ſound, you may conclude the diſeaſe of the Tree proceeds from the poorneſs of the Soil; to mend which, put new freſh Earth next the Roots, and mend the upper part of the Soil with Cow Dung, if the Soil is hot; if cold, with Horſe Dung; and when the time of pruning comes, cut away moſt part of the old Wood, and you will find it to ſhoot afreſh; if not, you may conclude it decay'd within its Roots or Trunk; for which there is no Remedy.

The beſt thing to heal any Wound in a Tree, is to take refin'd Tallow, which mix with a little Loam and Horſe Dung newly made. You muſt conſider alſo, that 'tis very hard to cure any wound in a Tree made in Winter.

Ever-greens will not bear *Lopping*, tho' they will ſpare many of their ſide Branches in *April*. If your Trees are of a tender ſort, you may bare them three Inches from the Body, and the next Spring cloſe to the Stem, cut it off and cover it with Wax and well temper'd Clay, and it will cauſe them to bear pruning the better.

Moſs growing on Trees is of ſeveral ſorts: Cold and moiſt Ground produces a long ſhaggy Moſs; and dry Ground a ſhort thick Moſs. If the Moſs is much and long, even ſo as to ſmother the Branches, it may in ſuch Caſes do well to prune off the greateſt part of the Branches, and to Moſs the reſt, or to take off all the Head, and the Tree will ſhoot, and, as it were, become young again; and if your Plantation is too thick planted, which in cold Ground will occaſion Moſs, You are to mend that fault by taking away ſome of the

the Trees, that ſo the Sun and Air may have an opportunity to warm and comfort your Trees; but if it proceed from dry Ground, you may open it and lay Mud on it, which will both cool it, and ſometimes prevent the falling of the Fruit, and its being Worm-eaten, which is what is incident to dry Grounds.

CHAP. VIII.

Of felling of Timber. [P. 398.

AS *Timber* ſometimes is reckon'd by the *Load*, and ſometimes by the *Ton*, and that in ſome Places they count fifty Foot a Load, and forty foot a Ton; and others reckon forty Foot a Load, and fifty Foot a Ton, and that many times in the ſame County. So 'tis good always in ſelling or buying of Timber, to mention particularly how many Foot you reckon to a Load or Ton; or you may fall into a great many Controverſies and Diſputes about it.

Trees that are *nine Inches* girt, about a Yard from the Ground, they commonly reckon *Timber Trees*; becauſe ſuch will be about *ſix Inches* girt in the girting place, when the Bark is off,

which will ſave the labour of climbing of them to meaſure them.

CHAP. XII. [P. 421.

Of Chops in Wood.

I Am told that Oyl of Spikes will kill the Worm in any *Wood.*

In *Staffordſhire* they *Bark* their *Timber Trees* in *April*, when the Sap will run, and the next Winter, about *December* or *January* they fell them. This they ſay makes the Timber firm and good, and not ſubject to the Worms.

BOOK XIII.

CHAP. I. [P. 428.

Of the Kitchen Garden.

ANy Soil that has a particular taſte or ſmell, as Bluiſh Clays, black, ſandy or mooriſh Ground, are apt to taint the Fruit and Herbs; and there-

fore

fore Garden Ware commonly eat better off a natural Soil, than off what is forc'd with Dung, or any other Manure, except Chalk.

Slips or Cuttings of *Herbs* or *Plants*, muſt be planted in moiſt Ground from *Auguſt* to the end of *April*, and be frequently water'd, and ſhould be ſeparated at the knot, joint or bur, or two or three Inches beneath it; and be ſtripp'd of their Leaves before you put them in the Ground, leaving no ſide Branches on them. Some ſlit the End where 'tis cut off, and ſome twiſt them: All ſuch Plants muſt ſtand two Years at the leaſt before they will be fit to remove.

The beſt time to remove *Bulboſe* Roots is as ſoon as the Flower is faded and the Leaves of the Plant wither'd; which may be done the ſooner, if as when the beauty of the Flower is paſt, you cut off the Stalk to prevent its ſeeding, ſuch Plants being better remov'd in Summer than Winter; it does theſe ſort of Roots no harm to keep them five or ſix Months out of the Ground; but they muſt be kept dry, leſt they ſhould mould or grow, but Roots of a hollow, ſpungy Nature, as *Frittilarias*, *Hyacinths*,

Roots of *Rannuncala's*, &c. If you keep them long, you ſhould mix with them ſome fine dry Sand.

In Gardens as well as in Fields, care is to be taken not to ſow one ſort of Crop too often in one place, or on the ſame piece of Land, eſpecially *Parſnips* or *Carrots*; which being often ſown without change of place, are apt to Canker, or be Worm-eaten.

The removing of *Flowers*, *Plants*, &c. in their proper Seaſon preſerves both their Colours and Kinds; for the long ſtanding of them in the ſame Soil, cauſes any Plant to degenerate, in that the Plant will exhauſt the proper Nouriſhment by its long ſtanding, and alſo the Soil it ſelf is apt to change the Nature of the Plant exotick to it, as may be obſerv'd in moſt Grains and Plants, which by often removing grow fairer and larger.

Herbs for *Phyſical Uſes* are beſt gather'd when in Flower, then the full Sap is in them; but the Roots are beſt in Winter.

The cutting off of the *Buds* and *Branches* of Flowers and other Plants, leaving only one, two or more according to the ſtrength

ſtrength of the Root, cauſes both the Flowers and Fruit to be larger; and alſo Herbs often cut, gather the more ſtrength, yield the fairer Leaf, take the better Root, and endure the Winter the better. For the Sap by this means has the leſs to nouriſh; and the leſs Sap is expended above, the more the Roots are ſtrengthen'd, as may be obſerv'd in moſt Trees that are lopp'd: Nay, ſome Plants periſh in Winter only for want of being cut in the preceding Summer. Beſides, the often cutting of Plants prevents their growing ſticky, and running to Seed, which often hazards the killing of them; and 'tis obſervable, that all Herbs wax ſweeter both in ſmell and taſte for often cutting, eſpecially the latter Sprouts, as may be found in all Eſculents.

'Tis uſual to defend ſeveral tender Plants from the cold in Winter, to preſerve them, and to expoſe them to the Sun in ſuch Winter days as prove clear; which expoſure injureth the Plant more than the cold; for the Sun beams in froſty Weather, eſpecially if there is Snow upon the Ground, makes a Plant faint and ſick, as is obſerv'd in Laurel; which if

it

it grow againſt a North Wall, or in the ſhade, altho' open to the ſevereſt Winds, yet it will retain its green colour all the Winter; but if it ſtand in the Sun it changeth yellow. The ſame is obſerv'd of ſeveral other tender Plants that are uſually ſhelter'd from the Winds, and expos'd to the Sun; yet 'tis not improper to give Plants Sun and Air in any time of Winter that is mild, but not in froſty Weather.

Flowers and *Garden Fruits* are commonly moſt eſteem'd for their coming early or late: How to make them early, I have already deſcrib'd; but to retard them, ſow or plant them in as late a Seaſon as you can. Remove them often, and prevent, as much as you can, the uſual Excitements of the Sun and Air; for, the diſturbing of the Roots in the removal, is a great hindrance to their attraction of Nouriſhment; and new Fibres will not ſhoot forth to attract new Nouriſhment, till ſeveral days after their removal.

In the moſt warm ſunny part of your *Garden* or *Orchard*, place your tendereſt Plants, or ſuch as you would have forward, obſerving to keep them as warm

as

as their Nature requires, either with ſoil or covering, according as the Seaſon requires.

In *watering* of all *Herbs*, wet the Leaves of young and tender Plants as little as you can, pouring of the Water ſo as that it may reach the Roots only. If you find the Nights cold, water in the Forenoon; but when the Nights are warm, let it be done in the Evening.

If Ground is very dry when you *ſow Seeds*, ſow them ſomewhat the deeper.

When you *ſet Herbs*, obſerve to leave the tops not above a handful high, and to plant the Roots near a foot deep; and if you wet the Earth that you put into the hole where you ſet them, ſo as to make it a meer ſludge; if it is dry Weather, it will make them grow much the better.

Moſt ſorts of *Pot* and *Sweet Herbs* may be ſown from the beginning or middle of *March* until *Auguſt*, in Grounds that are of good temper; but then in extream hot and dry Weather they require a more than ordinary care to be taken of them; but Grounds that are of a moiſt cold Nature, ſhould neither be ſown too early nor too late, becauſe if

ſowed

ſowed early, they chill the Seed, and rot them, and the Froſts are apt to ſpew them out of the Ground, and ſometimes the Worms are apt to deſtroy them; And if the Seed is ſowed late, ſuch Ground is apt to bind or chap, except 'tis very well water'd.

Such Herbs as are for Phyſical Uſes, or to *ſtill*, which are eſteem'd to have the greateſt virtue in *May*, ſhould be ſown between the middle of *July* and the latter end of *Auguſt*, or very early in the Spring; but then thoſe that are very tender muſt be ſow'd in hot Beds, and afterwards remov'd into thinner Order, and ſet on good Ground, and conſtantly kept water'd if the Weather be dry. But you muſt remember that what is rais'd on hot Beds, are to be cover'd and defended in caſe of cold Nights or Mornings, until they have got ſome ſtrength, or are out of danger by the temperateneſs of the Seaſon; and that thoſe ſorts of Herbs or Flowers are to be ſown early, that either ſeed or die the ſame Year they are ſown; that they may have the benefit of the whole Summers growth.

Keep

Keep or ſet all your Herbs that are durable in one quarter in Beds by themſelves, by which means that part of your Garden will be always in order; and do not ſet too many in a heap or cluſter together.

The Sun ſhining on Trees and Plants does greatly refreſh and enliven them, eſpecially in Winter; and therefore let the ſituation of your Orchard have as much of the Sun as you can.

A *Catalogue* of ſeveral *Herbs* and *Plants* omitted in the former Part.

A

Angelica is of ſeveral ſorts, but that growing in Gardens is of moſt uſe; 'tis raiſed by Slips or Seeds, which it bears in plenty the ſecond Year, and then fades; neither the Slips nor Seeds ſhould be planted or ſown in too dry Ground. It flowereth in *July* and *Auguſt*; the Roots may be remov'd the firſt Year; if you let the Seed ripen, the Roots commonly

monly periſh; but by careful cutting of it you may prevent its ſeeding, by which means both Root and Plant may be preſerved many Years.

Artichoaks are to be planted in *March*, *April* or *May*, according as the Spring is, or their Husbandry requires, ſome plant them in *September*, which by careful covering in Winter may ſucceed; but the ſureſt Seaſon is the Spring. You may ſow *Onions*, *Radiſhes*, or a ſprinkling of *Carrots* or *Lettice* the firſt Year, but they muſt then be diſpos'd of before the Artichoaks ſpread too far. They root very deep, therefore plant your ſlips pretty deep, cloſing of the Ground to the Plant, with your Heel on the North ſide, that there may be a low place to hold the Water within compaſs, that ſo it may ſoak to the Root, and not ſpread about; and in caſe the Weather be dry when you plant them, 'tis a good way to lay a little Litter thinly about them, to keep off the heat of the Sun until they are rooted; and in ſo doing one watering will be better than two or three without it; for watering of them well, eſpecially at firſt planting, or in dry Years, is a great Improvement of them;

them, eſpecially if the Water is enriched with Sheeps Dung or Aſhes: Aſhes being a great Improvement of them, if laid to their Roots. If you would have latter *Artichoaks*, you muſt cut the firſt Crop betimes, or expect them from your new ſet Plants.

As ſoon as your *Artichoaks* are come to perfection, and fit for uſe, cut them down cloſe to the Ground, Leaves and all; and by ſo doing, your *Artichoaks* will gather ſtrength before Winter, and your Plants will be the ſtronger and forwarder in the Spring.

About the end of *October*, or beginning of *November*, trench up the Ground amongſt your *Artichoaks*, and lay it up in Ridges, ſo as every row of Plants or Artichoak-ſtocks may ſtand in the middle of the Ridge, for the better Preſervation of them in Winter, laying of ſome Dung in every Trench, and withal, having a care not to prejudice the Roots of the *Artichoaks*. The more light and fuller of Straw the Dung is, the better it preſerves the Stocks.

Or, you may do this; dig your Artichoak plat all over, and cut off the ſtraggling Leaves, both on the top and ſides,

ſides, and lay a Coat of Dung all over them, eſpecially about each Stock, and ſo let it reſt till Spring; and in *March*, if they are cover'd, or in *April*, dig your Plat well over, keeping a good open Trench before you; and when you come to a Stock, open the Ground pretty deep about it, ſo low that you may with your Thumb force out the Slips from the Stocks, excepting two or three of the ſtrongeſt, unleſs you find them forward for Fruit: In ſuch Caſe a weak or backward one is better to leave, and then with the back of your Knife rub off all the young Buds or Slips, that the Nouriſhment of the Root may feed the principal Bearers, and cut off the flagging Leaves, and put in the Mould, cloſing of it well to the Plant, and ſo continue to do, till you have finiſhed; and if any of your Stocks are dead, or not thriving, you may plant young ones in their Places: But if your *Artichoaks* are weak, by reaſon of a hard ſharp Winter, that you cannot ſlip them, you may let them alone till you find them begin to thrive, and then with a ſlice, without digging, you may force off all the under ſlips, maintaining only two or three of the ſtrongeſt

for

for Fruit; and when the Fruit is ripe, take the firſt Opportunity to cut it, together with the Leaves cloſe to the Ground, which will make the Fruit the fairer; and when your Fruit begins to knit, ſee if any young buds for Fruit, beſides the principal Head, appear amongſt the Leaves; if they do, they ought to be forc'd off, except you deſign to ſpare any of the latter buds for Fruit, after the firſt are gone.

Aſparagus Seed may be ſown about *Michaelmas*, or early in the Spring, becauſe they lie long in the Ground before they grow. When you break the Husk, waſh the Seed, and the Husk will ſwim, and ſo may eaſily be ſeparated from the Seed, which dry before you ſow it. Keep the Ground you ſow them in clear of Weeds, that your Plants be neither ſtarv'd nor ſmother'd, and let the ſituation of your Beds be temperate, neither too dry nor too wet, or cold: And, having planted your Beds, you may ſprinkle a few Onions, Raddiſhes or Lettice the firſt Year, amongſt your Plants. But you muſt mind to draw them as ſoon as your *Aſparagus* begins to ſpread.

But as *Aſparagus* is moſt expeditiouſly rais'd by Plants bought of the Gardiners of two or three Years growth, who raiſe them on purpoſe for ſale, you will find that the moſt profitable way. In planting of them mind to ſpread their Roots as much as you can. Butcher's Dung is the beſt Soil for them.

Aſarabacca delights to grow in a moiſt Soil, and is only increaſed by the parting of the Roots.

B

Baſil is raiſed only of Seed.

Beans thrive beſt in a rich ſtiff Land, and ſhould be ſet in rows, about half a foot aſunder, and five or ſix inches deep; cover them carefully to preſerve them from the Mice; and likewiſe be careful to keep your Ground well how'd, and clean from Weeds. You may ſow ſome early ſalletting between the rows. Some cut off the top of the *Beans* while they are about half a foot high, to make them branch, but then your *Beans* muſt not be ſet too thick. Others do not top them till they are about two foot high, or more, to the end they may ripen

the

the better, and the ſooner; that they may ſow *Turneps* as ſoon as the *Beans* are gone. The tops many eat boil'd.

Bears-foot is only rais'd by Seed.

Blood-wort is rais'd of Seed, which is ripe in *June* and *July*.

Bona viſta is a kind of *French* Bean, and will grow with us, eſpecially if the Summer is kindly.

C

To ſow the Seed of *Cabbages* about *October* or *November*, when the Froſt begins to come, take up ſuch as you deſire to have the Seed of, before the Froſt ſurprize you, and hang them up by the Roots about a Fortnight, to drain the Water from them, (they ſhould be hard and well grown Cabbages, ſuch being forwarder to ſeed when the Seaſon comes, than others;) theſe you may forward by cutting off the Cabbage on the top with a croſs cut; and you may likewiſe wrap a piece of old Cloth, Baſs-mat, *&c.* about the Roots of them, and lay them in ſome Cellar or By-room, or hang them up until the end of *February*, or beginning of *March*, and then

plant them in ſome temperate Place, that is neither too hot nor too dry; (ſome, inſtead of houſing them, plant them prety deep, and cover them with Earth or Straw, until the Spring, and then uncover their tops;) ſetting of the Stems into the Ground, as deep as where the Leaves come out; which they let ſtand ſo till they ſeed. The Stems of a good Cabbage, if you can preſerve them from rotting and froſt, till Spring, will bear as good Seed as a whole Cabbage: You muſt likewiſe keep your Cabbages from breaking with the Wind, by tying them to Sticks. Beſides this variety of Cabbages, Cauls and Sprouts, ſpringing from old decapitated Stumps, there is a *perennial Caul* that will continually yield you a green Meſs, whenever you have occaſion.

Callamint is rais'd by ſlipping, or parting of the Roots, and ſometimes by Seed.

Chamæmel, the common ſort will eaſily grow, being ſet of divided Roots.

Carrots, if the Ground in which you plant them be heavy, you muſt take the more care in digging of it to lay it as light as you can; and if you Dung the Land the ſame Year you ſow Carrots, you

you ought to bury it ſo low that the Roots may not reach it; for as ſoon as they touch the Dung they will grow fork'd. The time of ſowing in Gardens is in *February* or *March*; to make them grow large, you muſt do with them as with *Turneps*, only they will admit of a greater number on the ſame quantity of Land, than *Turneps* will.

Carrots ſown among *Beans* are not ſo fair nor early as thoſe ſown in a Bed by themſelves. To improve theſe and other Roots, gather your Seed from the higheſt Spring Branches, and preſerve the faireſt and largeſt Seed for ſowing. If you will have *Carrots* in the Spring, ſow them in *Auguſt*; and preſerve them from the Froſt in Winter, by covering of them with Peaſe-Haume, or ſuch like.

Ciboules or *Scallions* are a kind of a degenerate Onion, and are propagated only of Seed that is of the bigneſs of a Corn of Gun-powder, on one ſide a little flat, and half round on the other, and white on one ſide. They are ſown in all Seaſons; but herein they are different from the *Onion* in that they produce but a ſmall Root, and ſeveral Stems or upright ſhoots, and thoſe which

produce moſt of them, are moſt eſteemed; of which you ſhould be careful to ſave the Seed, which is ripe in *Auguſt*, if planted in *March*. They are ſown almoſt every Month of the Year; they muſt be thinned as well as Onions, and ſome that are tranſplanted will proſper well. In dry Summers their Beds muſt be well water'd, and they muſt be always planted in good Earth.

Clary is rais'd of Seed, but the Root periſheth after the Seed is ripe, which is the ſecond Year after 'tis ſown. It flowereth in *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*.

Coaſtmary is rais'd by Slips, or parting of the Roots, and ſometimes by Seed.

Cole or *Cauly Flowers*-ſeed may be ſown at any time between *Midſummer* and *Michaelmas*, or elſe early in the Spring on hot Beds. The Seeds ſhould not be ſown too thick, and be cover'd about an inch thick or leſs, with fine Mould; and upon all Opportunities, when the Air is temperate, if you ſow them on a hot Bed, uncover them, that you may harden them by degrees; and when your Plants are about two or three inches high, make another Bed of leſs ſubſtance than the firſt, and being of fit

Temper,

Temper, that is as warm as the Bed from which you remov'd them, ſet them out about three inches aſunder, not forgetting to water them as often as need requires, and keep them ſhaded while they are new planted, in caſe of dry Weather, and ſo let them grow until they have got ſome convenient ſtrength, and are fit to be planted, where they may Flower. The Ground where you plant them, ought to be made rich with Dung, and the Plants ſet in order, about two foot aſunder. Hollow the Earth about them in form of a Bowl, the better to hold Water, and often Water them in dry Weather. If you ſow for Winter Plants, between *Midſummer* and *Michaelmas*, you muſt make a Bed of an indifferent Temper, and when your Plants are about three inches high, you are to provide a new Bed in a convenient warm place, laying a good Coat of Mould thereon. If your Bed be made of Straw indifferently mix'd with Dung, that it may be rather warm than too hot, it will be better; and then arch your Beds over with Poles or Hoops, that you may the better cover your Beds in cold Weather, or when much Rain

comes. Thus you may be furniſh'd with Winter Plants for Seed, if your kind be good, and may be ſure of forward *Colliflowers*.

If the top-ſhoot of *Cucumbers* be nipped off when ſhot out three or four Joints, it will cauſe them to knit the ſooner for Fruit, they are as tender to bring up as *Melons*, if ſown very forward; but if you ſow them any time in *March* it will be ſoon enough; and if you have Glaſſes, you need not make up a Bed for them on purpoſe, but only make holes about the bigneſs of a buſhel, the which you are to fill up with warm ſtable Dung; in the midſt of which Plant three or four *Cucumber* Plants with Mould about them, and Earth them up as ſoon as they may ſtand in a kind of a hole like a Diſh, the better to hold the Water. If you raiſe them tenderly under Glaſſes, you muſt uſe them the more tenderly, otherwiſe any cold Rains will be apt to ſpoil them; but if you raiſe them without Glaſſes, you muſt not plant them out till warm dry Weather, and at firſt obſerve to ſhade them well from the Sun, and to give them Air as often as you can, when the

the Weather is good, only lightly covering of them with Mats or Straw every Night if 'tis likely to be cold. Remember at firſt planting to water them; and if you will not be at the trouble of raiſing of them on a hot Bed, you may at any time, from the middle of *April* to the beginning of *May*, make holes, as is before deſcrib'd; and in the midſt of each hole put in five or ſix Cucumber Seeds, and the Weather being warm, water them now and then, as you ſee occaſion. If your Plants thrive, three in a hole will be enough to leave; the reſt you may pluck up, or plant elſewhere.

Plenty of Water in dry Weather will cauſe them to bear, but in caſe of much wet cold Weather it will do well to defend them from it by covering of them. If you deſire to have any for Seed, ſave of thoſe which are ripe the forwardeſt; for the riper and better grown your Seed is, the longer it will laſt, even to three or four Years old; and the riper 'tis, the leſs labour it will require to waſh from the Pulp.

Currants thrive mightily, and grow very large, if ſpread upon a Wall, even againſt a North Wall, eſpecially *white Currants.*

D

Dill is rais'd of Seed, which is ripe in *Auguſt*.

Dragon is increaſed by off ſets or young Roots, and ſometimes by Seed.

Dittander is rais'd by Sprouts growing from the old Roots.

E

Elecampane delights in a moiſt Soil, is raiſed by Seed, and by parting of Roots: It Flowers in *June* and *July*; the Roots are beſt which are gather'd in Autumn.

Endive, ſome whiten it and other ſorts of Sallet of the ſame kind, by laying of them in Sand, or Earth, either within or without Doors.

F

Featherfew is increaſed by Seeds or Slips, and flowereth moſt part of Summer.

In planting of *French Beans*, plant but a ſmall quantity in one day, and two or three days after, a ſmall quanti-

ty

ty more, and ſo on, that you may not plant all your quantity together; for they are very uncertain Plants, and will often take one day and miſs the next, *French Beans*, where they come up too thick, may be tranſplanted; only they muſt be well water'd at firſt planting.

G

Garlick, as ſoon as it has done growing, ſhould be taken up, and kept dry for uſe.

Germander is rais'd by ſetting of the tops or Slips; it flowereth the greateſt part of Summer.

Goats-rue is increas'd by Seeds or Slips near the Roots; it flowereth in *July* and *Auguſt*.

Goosberries may be rais'd of Seed; they ſhould be remov'd once in eight or ten Years. They delight in a rich dry Soil, and *Currants* in a moiſt Soil.

Gentian is of ſeveral ſorts, but the moſt valu'd are, 1. The *Great Gentian*, bearing a yellow Flower. 2. The *Gentian* of the Spring; that on the top of its ſtalks bears a large hollow bell faſhion'd Flower, of an excellent blue, with

ſome

ſome white ſpots in the bottom of the inſide. Its Roots are ſmall, pale, yellow Strings that put forth Leaves, whereby it yields a great increaſe. This laſt flowers from *April* till *May*, as the firſt does from *June* to *July*, which increaſes ſlowly by the Root, and is hardly rais'd from Seeds: And if there be any got from them, it will be many Years before they come to bear Flowers. The Root muſt be planted in *September*, in rich Ground, under a South Wall, and carefully defended from Froſts in the Winter; the other will proſper in almoſt any Soil, ſo it be in an open Air.

H

Hart's-tongue is propagated by parting of the Roots, and alſo by Seed.

Horſe Radiſh is increas'd by Sprouts ſpreading from the old Roots, or by pieces of Roots left in the Ground, that are cut or broken off; and if you take up any Roots for uſe, you may cut off all the Roots except a ſmall part next the Leaves, which you may plant again: If you abate the Leaves to about an inch

inch long, and water it well; the beſt time of increaſing of the Roots, is in the Spring. It delights in a rich Soil.

Hyſſop is rais'd by Seeds, ſlips or the tops planted out.

I

Jeruſalem Artichoaks are increas'd by ſmall Off-ſets, and by quartering of the Roots, by which means they will make a very great increaſe in a ſmall ſpot of Ground.

Jeruſalem Sage is rais'd of ſlips, like other Sage.

L

Lavender is multiply'd by Seed and old Stocks, or Plants tranſplanted; it ſerves to garniſh Borders, as well as for its other uſes.

Lavender Cotton is increas'd by Slips, and makes fine Borders.

Lettice ſeed the firſt Year and die, if they are not tranſplanted for Winter Lettice, which prevents their running to Seed.

Leeks

Leeks ſeed the ſecond Year, and unleſs they are remov'd they die.

Liverwort or *Hepatica*, are of two ſorts, the ſingle and the double: The Seeds of the ſingle one are of uſe, which may be ſown in *Auguſt*, in Caſes or well ſecur'd Beds; they muſt be planted in rich well dung'd Soil, and are increas'd by parting of the Roots when grown into ſeveral Heads. Care muſt be taken when the Flowers have near loſt their beauty, to tie them up to a Stick, to prevent a rotting of the little Pods, before the Seed ripens, and to prevent the Seeds dropping out of them.

Lupines are an excellent Pulſe, and require little care. They are very advantageous to any Ground they are ſown on, and are a good Manure for barren Land. With us they are annually ſown in Gardens for the ſake of their Flowers; but in *Italy* they are ſown in the Fields for Food for their Cattle; for, being ſodden in Water, they are excellent Food for Oxen, and for other Cattle. There are four ſorts of *Garden Lupines*; the firſt and moſt common is that with yellow Flowers, unto which that with white Flowers is very like; the other two

ſorts are *blue*, one ſmall and the other large, of which the larger are eſteem'd the beſt, and afford not only good Nouriſhment for Cattle, but for Men alſo, they being eſteem'd very eaſie of Digeſtion, and very good for the Stomach, good Bread being made of them, mix'd with Bean or Wheat Flower, the Lupines being firſt dried in an Oven. They ſhould be kept well and dry, to prevent their growing mouldy.

M

Marygolds are increas'd by Seed, they flower moſt part of Summer, and even in Winter, if 'tis warm: They may be tranſplanted at any time in moiſt Weather.

Maſtick, *Thyme* or *Marum* is increas'd by ſlips, but 'tis apt to be deſtroy'd by Cold. *Aſſyrian Maſtick* is of the ſame Nature, only care muſt be taken to preſerve it from Cats, by Thorns or Furze. Theſe *Maſticks* are beſt preſerv'd, by placing of them within the Earth, and covering of them.

Maſterwort is rais'd of Seeds, or runners from the Roots.

Maudlin

Maudlin or *Coaſtmary* is rais'd by ſlips or ſeeds, and flouriſheth moſt of the Summer Months.

Melons, if you are oblig'd to plant them on wet Ground, or ſuch as is apt to hold moiſture, 'tis a good way to lay bruſh Faggots at the bottom of the Trench, to cauſe the moiſture to ſink away from the Dung.

Motherwort is rais'd by Seeds, or parting of the Roots; it flowers moſt of the Summer Months, and tho' the ſtalks and leaves periſh in Winter, the root endureth.

O

Orach is rais'd of ſeeds.

P

Parſly is ſown of ſeeds in Spring, when the Froſts are over; it delights in a well dung'd moiſt ſoil, or elſe it ſhould be well water'd; it ſeeds the ſecond Year.

There is an Herb called *Patience* that is planted by ſets in ſome Gardens, it makes a very good boil'd Sallad.

The

The beſt ſort of *Peas* are the Rouncival, *Reading*, *Sandwich*, white and grey; Tufted or Roſe Peas, of two ſorts; grey *Windſor*, great Maple, great Bowlings, great blue Peas, Marrow Pea, *&c.* A quart of *Peas* will ſow about a Pole ſquare of Ground. Care muſt be taken to cover *Peas* well when you ſow them, without ſcattering, becauſe it will occaſion the Mice to ſearch after them; and when your *Peas* are to undergo the hazard of a Winter, they ſhould be ſowed ſomething thicker than in Spring, but if you ſhould ſow your *Peas* too thick, you may (when the danger of the Froſts are over) take up thoſe which grow too rank, and tranſplant them, only they muſt be water'd a little, at their firſt removal. Care ſhould be taken alſo when your *Peas* are about three or four inches high, to howe the Earth up againſt them on each ſide, and to howe up the Weeds if any are amongſt them; and if you lay up your Land in deep Furrows from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſet your *Peas* on the South declining ſide of each Furrow, they will ripen ſooner, and ſecure themſelves much better in Winter. *Peas* ſet with ſticks will bear

more, but on the Ground ripen ſooner. *Peas*, if ſown on binding Lands, produce very uncertain Crops.

Pellitory of the Wall is rais'd of ſlips or ſeeds which ripen in *July* and *Auguſt*; and tho' the Leaf withers in Winter, the Root remains.

Pumpions or *Pumkins* are raiſed of Seed, which muſt of neceſſity be ſet in good Ground, in a warm Place; and when they get up, be tranſplanted into a Dung-bed made for that purpoſe, and be now and then water'd. About the bloſſoming time take away all the by-ſhoots, leaving only one or two main Vines, and beware not to hurt the Heads of them. While they are about the bigneſs of a ſmall *Melon*, they eat very well pickled.

R

Radiſhes are beſt that grow on brackiſh Lands, and are water'd with brackiſh Water; you may ſow them all the Year, only thoſe that are ſown in Winter muſt be ſown in hot Beds.

Raſberries ſhould be cut juſt above the bearing part, a fortnight or three weeks

weeks before they are ripe, to let in the Sun to them, which makes them bear and ripen the better; they ſhould be remov'd once in eight or ten Years.

Rhubarb is of ſeveral ſorts, and is rais'd of Seeds, or the tops parted.

S

Scorzonera is rais'd of Seeds, Slips or Roots cut in ſmall pieces, and planted in *March*, or at other times, the Roots are uſed by ſome as *Skirrets* or *Parſnips*, and the ends of the Roots taken up for uſe will grow, being ſet eight or nine inches diſtance. They are ſaid to lie in the Ground all the Winter without any Prejudice, and ſtill to grow bigger and bigger, tho' they yearly run up to ſeed.

Sives are a diminutive kind of Leek, they are increas'd by parting and planting of them in ſingle Heads, early in the Spring; if planted in good Land they will multiply exceedingly.

Skirrets require a rich Ground, inclining rather to moiſture than drought; they are rais'd by Seed ſown very thin amongſt other things in *February* or

March, but the ſureſt way is to ſet them of ſlips, being parted as ſingle as may be. If you ſet them too thick, or above one ſlip in a place, they will ſtarve one another, being apt to Canker; and therefore they require freſh Ground often.

Solomon's *Seal* is ſometimes rais'd of Seed, but moſt commonly by the tops or pieces of Roots; the Seed is ripe in *September*.

Squaſhes are a ſmall ſort of *Pumpkin*, lately brought into requeſt; they are order'd like *Pumpkins* or *Cucumbers*.

Strawberries, the great ſort, thrive the beſt on new broken up Beds, or in ſuch places as they have not grown in before, eſpecially on the ſides of mellow Banks, where the heat of the Sun is convenient to nouriſh them: They muſt be ſtringed and removed every two or three Years. To preſerve them over the Winter, and cauſe them to come early, cover them from the Froſts with a little Straw; and if you beſtow ſome new Mould on them every Winter, it will much help them, as good watering will do when they are in Bloom.

Sweet

Sweet Marjoram is ſomething tender, and therefore if you will have it betimes you muſt raiſe it on a hot Bed, and in a warm ſituated place, and ſow it in a warm dry Seaſon; for if moiſture comes at the Seed before it has lain ſome time in the Ground, it will turn to a jelly, and never grow; it will do the ſame if ſown in a moiſt Soil.

T

Thorn Apple is of two ſorts, the greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, four or five foot high, branch'd at the Joints with large, dark, green Leaves, jagged about the edges, having large white Flowers at the Joints, which are ſucceeded by great round thorny Heads, opening, when ripe, into three or four parts full of flat blackiſh Seed; and the leſſer differing from the other in the ſmalneſs of the Leaves that are ſmooth, indented on the edges and ſtalks, without Branches, the Flowers are not ſo big, but more beautiful; the Heads rounder, leſs and harder than the other; the Roots of both die in Winter. There are other ſorts not worth mentioning.

The greater kind is common, and will grow any where.

Tabacco is rais'd of Seed which muſt be ſow'd in a good warm Soil ſhelter'd from the Winds, in which you ſow the Seeds, mixing of them with Aſhes, that they may the more equally be ſown: When they begin to appear, they lay Boughs and other things over them, to ſhelter them; and while they are growing they prepare another place to remove the Plants into, where they plant them two or three foot diſtant; but with us, in theſe cold Countries, they muſt be ſown in a hot Bed. 'Tis fit to remove when it puts forth four or five Leaves. When it comes up, it muſt be carefully watched from the Caterpillers; and once a Month the Weeds howed up that are about it: When the ſtock is got to a due heighth, it muſt be cut, except what you deſign for Seed. When it loſes any thing of its verdure, begins to bow down, or is come to a ſtrong ſcent, 'tis ripe, and when 'tis cut they dry it in a Houſe upon Poles; it muſt be often viſited, and not hang too thick. The Roots left in the Ground produce another Crop, but not ſo good

as

as the firſt; Mr. *Worlidge* ſays it tans Leather as well as *Oak Bark*.

Trip Madam is propagated by Seed, Cuttings or Slips; 'tis uſed in Salads in Spring, while it is young and tender.

Turneps in Winter, before the great Froſts prevent, may be taken up, and cutting off the green tops, you may diſpoſe of them in ſome cool place in heaps, and they will keep a long time; but the beſt way to keep them, is to cover them with Sand. The Shallower you ſow *Turnips*, *Onions*, or any of thoſe ſort of Roots that go but a little way into the Ground, the larger they will be.

V

Valerian is rais'd of Seed and Slips, it flowereth moſt of the Summer Months.

Violets are rais'd of Slips or Runners, and Flower in *March* and *April*.

W

Winter Cherries are increas'd from the Root by Sprouts or Runners.

BOOK XIII.

CHAP. II. [P. 491.

A

A Further Account of ſeveral ſorts of *Flower Trees*, *Winter Greens*, and other *Trees* and *Shrubs*, ornamental to the *Garden* or *Orchard*.

C

Celeſtins, or *Staff Tree* bears green Leaves all the Winter, and does well to mix with *Paracantha* for making of Evergreen Hedges; 'tis raiſed of Seeds or Layers, and is beſt removed in *March* or *April*.

There are *Cherry Trees*, *Peach Trees*, and alſo *Apple* and *Pear Trees*, which bear double Bloſſoms.

Ciſtus, there are two ſorts of it; Firſt, The ſmall, which is a ſhrubby Plant, about a yard high, with two Leaves at every Joint, and Flowers coming forth at

at the end of the Branches three or four together, like a ſingle Row, of a fine rediſh Purple, with many yellow Threads in the middle, which are ſucceeded by round, hairy Heads, containing ſmall brown Seeds. Secondly, The *Gum Ciſtus* that riſes higher, and ſpreads more than the former, and is bedew'd all over with a clammy Moiſture, which artificially taken off, is the black ſweet Gum called *Laudanum*. Its Flowers are larger than thoſe of the former. They are Plants which continue flowering from *May* to *September*, and are rais'd from Seeds: But being not able to endure Cold, they muſt be houſed in Winter.

Cornel Cherry Tree grows to a good heighth, in any ſort of Ground, and may be rais'd both of the ſeed and ſlips.

F

Filberts are rais'd of the Nuts ſet in the Ground, or ſuckers from the old Roots; or they may be grafted on the common Hazle-nut: They delight in a fine, light, mellow Ground, but will grow almoſt on any Soil, eſpecially if defended from cold Winds. 'Tis of

two

two ſorts, the *White* and the *Red*. There is alſo another kind, called the *Filbert of Conſtantinople*, the Leaves and Fruit whereof are bigger than either of the former; the beſt of them are thoſe with a thin Shell.

G

Gelder-roſe is increas'd by Suckers or Cuttings, being hardy, and what will grow almoſt in any Soil that is not too dry.

Jucca Indian is increas'd by parting of the Roots, it muſt be ſecur'd in Winter from the Froſts.

M

Of *Myrtles*, there is the broad leaf'd Myrtle, and the narrow leaf'd Myrtle, both very ſweet ſmelling Shrubs; but the beſt is that which in Autumn affords plenty of double white Bloſſoms. They are not ſo tender, but ſmall defence will make them endure hard Winters.

The

The Plants produc'd from Layers, are the moſt hardy; thoſe from Seeds moſt tender. The ſame thing may be obſerved of moſt Odoriferous Herbs, as *Thyme*, *Marjoram*, *Hyſſop*, *&c.* There is a ſort of Myrtle with a large Leaf, call'd *Spaniſh* Myrtle, that will endure all Weathers, without ſhelter; but the hardieſt ſort of Myrtle of the other kind is, that which comes from *Carolina* and *Virginia*; the Berries of which being boiled, yield a ſweet or pinguid Subſtance, of a green Colour, which being ſcumm'd off, they make Candles of, which give not only a clear light, but a very agreeable ſcent; it thrives beſt near the Sea, and is rais'd of Seeds or Layers.

N

Night-ſhade Tree riſes with a wooden Stem, a Yard high, green leav'd, and has Star-like Flowers, white with a yellow Pointel in the middle, ſucceeded by ſmall, green Leaves of a fine red, in *December*, wherein are ſmall, white flat Seeds. It indures the Winter, and is rais'd by ſowing of the Seeds in *March*, which are apt to come up and grow, eſpecially

ſpecially if ſown in a Pot, and houſed in Winter.

O

Oleander or *Roſebay* is a Plant bearing ſome of them bluiſh, and ſome of them white Flowers, and will proſper if ſecured from the moſt violent Cold.

P

Phyllyrea makes an excellent Hedge, and bears clipping into any Form, eſpecially if ſupported by a Wall or Frame: There are five or ſix ſorts of it (ſome of which are variegated.) 'Tis rais'd of Layers or Seeds which lie long in the Ground before they come up, and ſometimes by Slips. The young Plants may beſt be remov'd at two years old, in *March* or *April*, which may be clipped after Rain in Spring, before it grows ſticky, and while the Shoots are tender. Thus it will form a fine Hedge (though planted but in ſingle rows, at two foot diſtance) a Yard in thickneſs, and twenty foot high. It will not well bear removing till the coldeſt Seaſons are over.

S

S

Sabin or *Savin* will make fine Hedges, and may be brought into any ſort of Form by clipping, much beyond any of the ſorts of Trees commonly made uſe of for that purpoſe, eſpecially ſuch as are deſigned not to grow of any Stature or Bulk, being eaſily increaſed by Layers, Cuttings or Seeds.

Southernwood is rais'd of Slips, planted any time in Winter.

Spaniſh Broom is not much unlike *yellow Jeſſamine*, only the Flowers are like the common *Broom*, but much larger; it flowers in *May*, and is increas'd by Seeds or Layers.

Sweet Bryer; that which bears a double Bloſſom is much the beſt, it makes very good Hedges, and will bear clipping: 'Tis eaſily rais'd by Layers, Slips, or Cuttings.

The greater *Stone Crop-Tree* is a beautiful green, but not common; 'tis rais'd of Layers.

T

T

Tamarisk is a Tree grows to a conſiderable heighth, which for its aptneſs to be ſhorn, and govern'd like the *Savin*, and *Cyprus*, may be reckon'd worth propagating; as alſo for its Phyſical Vertues: And tho' in ſome part of Winter it loſes its Verdure, yet it quickly recovers it again: It may be rais'd of Layers or Slips.

V

Double Virgins Bower is a climbing Tree, fit to cover ſome place of Repoſe, or to be ſupported by props, for that purpoſe; it bears many dark, blue, double Flowers in *July* or *Auguſt*, and till the Cold prevents them. You may cut off moſt of the ſmalleſt Branches in Winter; it ſhoots early, and ſpreads very much in a Summer, and is eaſily increaſed by Layers: There are of them ſingle, both purple and red; but the double is moſt eſteem'd.

Of

Of ſuch Plants as leaſt endure the Cold.

THere being ſeveral Plants exotick to our Climate, which are brought out of hotter Countries, and are therefore too tender to indure our Colds: I ſhall, before I treat of them, deſcribe to you the Green-houſe or Winter Conſervatory to preſerve them in.

Green Houſes are of late built as Ornaments to Gardens, as well as to preſerve tender Plants; they ought to be open to the South, or very little declining to the Eaſt or Weſt; the heighth or breadth about twelve foot, and the length according to the number of Plants you intend for it. It muſt by no means be plaiſter'd within with Lime and Hair, for dampneſs is obſerv'd to continue longer on ſuch Plaiſter, than on Bricks or Wainſcot. One part of it may have Trils made under the Floor to convey warmth from the Stoves made on the back ſide of the Houſe, the better to preſerve it from Cold or Dampneſs:

This

this way of preſerving for the moſt tender Plants, being thought much better, than Fire hung up or plac'd in holes on the Floor, as hath been practis'd; tho' in very hard Weather that way may be practis'd in other parts of the Houſe. The Charcoals that are uſed in Pans, muſt be well burnt before they are put into the Houſes. Coals of Wood Fires, or of Ovens, will ſerve very well: Some uſe Glaſs-doors, Caſements, or Chaſes; but Canvas-doors are reckon'd beſt: Whatever it be, they are to be plac'd at ſuch diſtance from the Wainſcot-doors, that Mats may be ſet up before them in extream hard Weather. If Canvas-doors be uſed, they may be made to take off, and put on at pleaſure.

But the cheapeſt ſort of *Green-houſe* is to dig in dry Ground that is not annoyed with any Spring or ſoak of Water; as for a Cellar or Vault, about ſix foot deep, ten foot broad, and of ſuch length as is neceſſary to contain the Plants to be repoſited therein: Wall up the ſides with Brick, and at one end of the whole breadth make a pair of Stairs, the better to carry large Boxes or Caſes up and down between them; but

if

if a Crain be uſed, a Ladder will do. The Cover muſt be made of Feather-edged Boards, in the Nature of ſeveral Doors with Hinges fixed thereon, to be put on Hooks faſtened in a piece of Timber, lying on the North-ſide, raiſed a Foot or more higher than the South-ſide, that by a little ſhelving the Cover may the better carry off the Rain; and let there be a Joiſt put between every pair of Doors for them to reſt on; and unto the South-end or Fore-part of each Door a Rope or two muſt be faſtened, and a Frame of two Rails on the North-ſide of the Conſervatory, that the Ropes may be drawn over that one Rail to raiſe the Doors, and be faſtened to the other Rail, when the Door is at the neceſſary Height. Whereby as the Seaſon is, the Doors may be raiſed and ſtand at what height you pleaſe, and as few or as many may be opened, to admit the Air or Sun-beams as are neceſſary. Fern or ſome other kind of Straw, in very ſharp Weather, may be laid on the Top of the Boards, to prevent the Winds piercing through. Range your Pots and Caſes, ſo as they may readily have the benefit both of the Sun and Air, and do not place them ſo near

as to touch one another; neither water them often, becauſe 'tis apt to make them fading and ſickly; but when you find a neceſſity for it, by the curling and withering of the Leaves, warm the Water, and mix a little Pigeons and Hen's Dung with it, pouring it on moderately, and at ſome diſtance from the Roots, that it may leiſurely ſoak to them. Take off ſuch Leaves as wither and grow dry, and open the Mould about your Plants, ſprinkling a little freſh Mould on them, and upon the Top of that ſome warm Dung; and if any Weeds grow, root them up.

Amomum Plinii, ſo called, being a Plant by him eſteemed, and by him reported to be naturally growing in divers Parts of *Aſia*, yielding a rich coſtly Berry uſed in Perfumes. This Plant is now nurſed up in our Climate, by carefully preſerving of it in Winter, in cloſe Conſervatories, where it requires the ſame care as the *Orange*.

Citron muſt be carefully planted. It always bears Fruit, ſome falling, ſome ripe, and ſome unripe. There are ſeveral kinds of them. The *Leaf* is like the *Bay-leaf*, except only that Prickles grow amongſt them. The *Fruit* is yellow, wrink-

wrinkled without, of a ſweet Smell, and ſoure Taſte: The *Kernels* are like the Kernels of a Pear. The *Tree* is planted four manner of ways; of the *Kernel*, the *Scion*, the *Branch*, and of the *Stock*: If you will ſet the Kernel, you muſt dig the Earth two Foot every way, and mingle it with Aſhes: Let yours Beds be ſhort with Gutters on every ſide to drain off the Water. Set three Kernels together with the Tops downwards; and being covered, water them every Day; and when they ſpring, ſet them in good mellow Earth, and water them every fourth or fifth Day; and when they begin to grow, remove them again in the Spring to a gentle moiſt Ground, for they delight in a moiſt Soil. If you ſet the Branch, you muſt not ſet it above a Foot and a half deep, leſt it rot: It muſt be well ſheltered from the North. It delighteth to be often dug about. They are grafted in hot Countries, in *April*; and in cold, in *May*; not under the Bark, but cleaving to the Stock near the Root. They may be grafted both on the *Pear* and *Mulberry*; but when they are grafted, they muſt be fenced either with a weather Basket, or ſome earthen Veſſel. Such Fruit

as you mean to keep ſhould be gathered in the Night with the Branches to them If the Fruit grow too thick, they ſhould be thinned, which would make the Remainder the larger.

Date-tree delights in a moiſt Gravel. They ſeldom bear with us, and are only planted for a Rarity. 'Tis raiſed of Stones which muſt be planted in Trenches a Cubit deep and broad, and the Trench filled up again with any Dung but Goat's-dung. In the midſt ſet your Stones, ſo as the ſharper part ſtand upwards, upon which ſprinkle a little Salt, and cover them with Earth well mingled with Dung; and every Day till they appear, water them; they may be removed when a Year old: but as they delight in Salt, every Year the Ground ſhould be dreſſed with it.

The Sets are not preſently to be put into the Ground, but firſt to be ſet in Earthen-pots, and when they have taken root, to be removed.

Limon-Trees are to be ordered the ſame way as the *Orange-Tree*.

Orange-Tree. Theſe Trees preſerved in ſtrong Boxes may with eaſe be removed into the Conſervatory, and thence in Summer

mer placed in ſeveral places of the Garden, eſpecially if the Boxes are ſet upon Wheels. They are raiſed of the Kernels ſown in *March*, in caſes of rich Earth. Theſe Fruits were unknown in former Ages to the *Europeans*, and the Trees have not been long introduced; and not many Years has that more noble Kind, the *China Orange*, been propagated in *Portugal* and *Spain*, which annually furniſheth us with their Fruits; yet there they have in a few Years degenerated as to Size and Taſte. The Fruit with us tho' it ripen not ſo well as in *Spain*, yet they ſerve for many Phyſical Uſes, and the Flowers here are more valuable than the Fruit. They may be planted againſt a South-wall, where they muſt be well defended on all ſides from the cold Winds, and the Top well ſecured from Rain, and againſt ſuch a Wall they may ſtand without removing; only in Spring you muſt let the Sun and Air in to them by degrees, till they are left quite open, ſo as to have only the main ſtay ſtanding till next Winter. In the Building of the Wall you may contrive Cavities through which the Heat of the Fire made in ſeveral places for that purpoſe may paſs behind your

Trees; or you may have other Fires in this Shed, as in a green Houſe. The moſt proper Earth to plant your *Orange-Trees* in, is that which is taken out of a Melon or Cucumber-bed, and equally mixed or tempered with a fine loamy Earth, and ſo to remain all the Winter to be ſifted into the Caſes. Inſtead of the Earth of a *Melon* or *Cucumber-bed*, you may uſe *Neats-dung*, and order it as the *Melon* Earth. Before you put your Earth into the Caſes, lay on the bottom a good quantity of *Oſier* or *Withy*-ſticks, or ſuch like, which will make it light; if they are in a ſmall quantity mixed throughout, it will be the better. Place them in the green Houſe before any Froſt happen, and in hard Weather give them ſome warmth; and as the Spring appears, ſo acquaint them by degrees with the Air, opening of the Doors at Noon firſt, and ſhutting of them again, and ſo by degrees, till you can leave them open all Day. The ſame Diſcretion muſt be uſed at the ſetting of them into the Conſervatory, that you do not ſhut them up too cloſe, until Extremity of Weather require it. As the Trees grow large you may enlarge your Caſes, and take out the Trees, Earth and all,

all, and place them in new Cases. I know a Gentleman who annually makes a Shed or House over his *Orange Tree*, and as the Tree encreaseth, he enlargeth his House, and his Trees are very large, and bear very well. You must gather the Flowers as they blow, leaving but few to knit into Fruit, that your Tree may not spend it self too much. You must carefully brush the Spiders-webbs off this Tree, for they delight to work on them, because of the fragrant Blossoms attracting of the Flies. The *Kernels* may be planted in hot Beds, and will produce fair Plants the sooner; moderate Heat will serve until the Frosts are very hard; then must you kindle greater Fires, but let not any Fire come too near your Trees, nor any Smoak annoy them. When you water them do it gently, and when 'tis needful, which may be discerned by the Leaf which will soon complain, give them rather too little than too much, and wet not the Leaves. Renew and alter the Earth as tenderly as you can, by abating the Upper-part of it, and stirring of it up with a Fork, taking great care not to hurt the Roots, and applying the prepared Earth in the room of it, which

may be done in *May* and *September*: If you kindle any Charcoal, when they have done ſmoaking, put them into a Hole ſunk a little into the Floor; about the Middle of it is the beſt Stove, and leaſt annoies the Plants. The Water wherewith you water them ought to be prepared as well as the Earth: You may therefore mix it with *Sheeps* or *Neats-dung*, and let it ſtand two or three Days in the open Air, or Sun; and it will be fit for Uſe.

Pomegranate. The double bloſſomed Pomegranate-Tree, is eſteemed the rareſt of all flowering Trees; they may be planted againſt a Warm-wall, being tender while young; but afterwards are very hardy. They flower in *Auguſt*. If they are pruned, they grow up high; otherwiſe they grow into a thick Buſh, full of ſmall Branches, which ſhould be thinned: But to have them bear well in *England*, they muſt be planted in a Box or Caſe made of Wood, that they may be houſed in Winter, and in Spring the young Sprouts cut off, that it ſpend not it ſelf too much in Wood. 'Tis beſt to keep it to a few or but one Branch. The Ground ſhould be well enriched with Hogs-dung,

for

for 'tis the Plenty of Nouriſhment that makes them apt to bloſſom, if you do not houſe them: If you think your Wall ſtands too open to the Wind, you may place a Matt to ſcreen them. They are eaſily propagated by Layers or Suckers. They love both a hot Ground and a warm Air, and may be grafted on their own Stocks, or on Scions that grow from the Roots of the old Tree.

BOOK XIV.

CHAP. III.

Of Grafting. [P. 506

THE *Scions* or *Grafts* of *Plumbs* or *Cherries*, are not to be cut ſo thin as thoſe of *Apples* or *Pears*.

I am told that a *Scion* grafted with the Top on, will bear ſooner, than if the Top is cut off.

Mr. *Evelin* ſaith, That the End of Roots that are cut off from young Trees taken up to be tranſplanted, and ſet in Beds of good

good Earth, will grow and become good Stocks.

Slips are not ſo good to plant or graft on as Seedlings, becauſe they often miſs taking of root; and if they do grow, the Root being part of the old Wood, it often doats and rots in the Ground, and grows but ſlowly.

Plumb-ſtocks may be raiſed the ſame way that Quinces are raiſed; for which ſee the Firſt-part of the *Art of Husbandry*, p. 505.

Grafts from old Trees ſhould be taken ſooner than from young ones.

All *Stone-fruits* ſhould be ſown quickly after gathering; for if you keep them long after, they will be two Years before they come up: if they have not all the Moiſture of the Winter to rot the Shells, the Kernel will not be able to get out.

CHAP. IV.

Of Inoculation. [P. 515

AN *Apricock* inoculated on a *Peach-ſtock*, I am told, mightily improves the Fruit.

The

The *White Pear-plum* raised of *Stones* is the best Stock to inoculate *Peaches, Nectarins, &c.* on.

In *Inoculating* you may bud two or three Buds on a Stock.

CHAP. V.

Of the Ways and Methods used for the Raising of Fruit-Trees. [P. 517]

Almond-Trees may be raised of *Slips* of the Roots, and of the *Nuts* set in *February*, which should be laid in soft Dung a day or two before you plant them; and when they come up they should be watered once a Week, till they grow pretty large. They will prosper in any dry warm Ground, and grow barren in the fattest Soils.

You may encrease several Sorts of *Fruits*, by making choice of a convenient Branch, or Shoot of an indifferent size; which about *Midsummer*, sometimes a little sooner, and sometimes later, according as the Weather proves, when the Sap is very high, which in some Trees is sooner and in some later; a little above the place you

you think beſt, apply a pretty quantity of well-tempered Mortar round about it, and make ſuch proviſion with convenient tying of a Cloath about it as may cauſe the Mortar not to fall off, either by the waſhing of the Rain or otherwiſe, and cover it with Clay, which form ſo on the Top, that it may a little receive the Moiſture in caſe of Rain, and then cut the Bark off round about the Branch under the place where the Clay is, about two or three Inches wide, and in the Clay or Mortar, it will either put forth root, or prepare it ſo for rooting, that being cut off about the beginning of Planting-ſeaſon, it will grow, which ſometimes may be done about the latter End of *September*, or beginning of *October*. You muſt obſerve in planting of it to proportion the Top to the Root, and not to leave too much for the young Root to feed, and plant it in good Ground with the Mortar on, which is to be made of Clay, fine Earth, and a little Dung, which muſt be clapped to the bared place as well as to the Bark that is about it, and the Ball made as big as a Foot-ball. It muſt be ſet pretty deep, and kept often watering.

Pear-

Pear-Trees have commonly more brittle Roots than *Apple-Trees*, and therefore more care ſhould be had in taking of them up; and the Roots of ſuch Apple-Trees or Stalks, as have been raiſed of Kernels, are likewiſe more brittle, than thoſe raiſed of the *Crab* or *Wilding*.

Medlars are raiſed beſt by grafting on the Serviſe-Tree; the great *Dutch Medlar* is the beſt, and a good bearer.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Manner of Cultivating of Ground for an Orchard. [P. 523

IF you trench heavy moiſt Ground againſt Winter, your firſt breaking of it up ought to be ſlight, for fear the Rains ſhould too much penetrate into an Earth that has no occaſion for it; and you muſt obſerve never to work upon this ſort of Land in wet, but always in dry Weather; and a contrary Method ought to be obſerved in a light Soil, where the firſt Work ſhould be deep, to let the Rain and Wet into it; but if you trench your Land in *May*, the heavy moiſt Land ſhould

ſhould be dug deep, that they may be the more capable of receiving of the Moiſture, of which they ſtand in need; this Moiſture with the Heat of the Sun, has a mighty influence upon ſuch Soils to mellow and make them fruitful.

Some Plants, if the Roots ſtand dry, the Froſt ſeldom hurts; which if planted in moiſt places uſually are deſtroyed; as *Roſemary*, *Sage*, *&c.* and it is the ſame with young and tender Fruits; for a froſty Night after a wet Day, ſpoils more Fruit than ten dry Froſts.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Unfruitfulneſs of Trees: [P. 527

GOOD Dunging, Chalking, or Liming of Orchards, are very beneficial to Trees, which when large draw a great deal of the Heart of the Ground, and cannot maintain themſelves with vigour without it.

Sir *Hugh Plat* ſays, That if you mix green Cow-dung and Urine together, and waſh your Trees with it, with a Bruſh, once in two or three Months, it will keep

keep *Conies*, *Hares*, &c. from barking of them; and he ſays likewiſe, that it will deſtroy the Canker.

A Gentleman near *Hereford* aſſures me, That he fed ſeveral Hogs about ſome old Apple-Trees that he thought had done bearing, and that the next Year he had thirty Buſhels of Apples, a piece, off of ſeveral of them; and therefore he was propoſing to me to have a moveable Sty, and about it to make a Yard with Hurdles, to remove from one Tree to another; which I cannot but think a very good way, and what will be a very great Improvement of all ſorts of Fruit-Trees, not only to promote their bearing, but likewiſe to cure the Moſs, Canker, and other Infirmities of them, eſpecially ſince this way will ſave the Urine, which I prefer for Trees much before Dung, becauſe it penetrates better to the Roots, and is much to be preferr'd for the curing of any of the afore-mentioned Infirmities; which I am confirmed in by a Letter I received from ——— concerning the preſerving of Fruit-Trees in *Kent*, which I ſhall give in his own words.

" It was formerly (as all Ancient Gra-
" ziers know) a Cuſtom to keep up and

" fatten

" fatten their Oxen in Stalls, in which " Earthen-veſſels were placed under the " Planks to ſave the Urine that came from " them: With which Urine ſo ſaved, they " waſhed two or three times in the Month " of *March*, their moſſy, cankered, worm-" eaten and unſound Trees, and poured " ſome of it to the Roots; and if plenty " of it were now to be had, I do not doubt " but that Pippin-Trees might be raiſed, " made thrive, and flouriſh, as well as " heretofore.

" Happening lately to mention this to " a Carpenter, he ſaid he had ſeveral times " ſeen at the pulling up of ſuch old Stalls, " ſome that have had a well ſteen'd Chan-" nel under the Planks, leading to a large " ſteined Receptacle without the Stall, at " which he had often wondred, but could " never think the reaſon of it till I men-" tioned the aforeſaid———————

This uſeful Obſervation I had from ———————near *Tunbridge*, in which part of the Country Apple-Trees formerly flouriſhed in ſuch abundance, that *Pembury* alias *Pippinbury*, a Pariſh not far diſtant, is ſaid to have its Name from the plenty of that Fruit once growing there.

That

That Urine is a very beneficial Manure, is confirmed by Sir *Hugh Plat*, Dr. *Plot*, and others, and may as well be applied to the Body and Branches of the Tree to cure Cankers, kill Moſs and Worms, as at the Root (that is, in moderate quantities) to warm, invigorate, and quicken the Circulation of the Sap, eſpecially in a cold barren Soil.

Nor may it be improper here to obſerve, that generally ſpeaking, all Manures differ in goodneſs and ſtrength, according to the different kinds or claſſes of Bodies they are made of; as that vegetable Subſtances, *viz. Rotten-ſtraw, Beans, Graſs*, &c. are better (quantity for quantity) than *Marle, Lime, Mud, Sea-Sand*, &c. and that Animal Subſtances, as *Urine*, *Dung* of *Men, Beaſts*, and *Fowls*, *Bones*, and *Horns* of *Beaſts* burnt or putrefied, *Woollen-rags*, and the like, are of greater ſtrength and nouriſhment than either.

I ſhall be glad if this Account may put any upon the Trial of raiſing that excellent Fruit the *Kentiſh Pippin*, which elſe, I fear, will be loſt: For I find in ſeveral Orchards both in *Kent* and *Eſſex*, and *Hertfordſhire*, old Trees of that ſort, but I

can find no young ones to proſper. A Friend of mine tried a great many Experiments in *Hertfordſhire*, about raiſing of them, and could never get them to proſper; tho' he had old Trees in the ſame Orchard that grew and bore very well. I likewiſe tried ſeveral Experiments my ſelf, and have had young Trees thrive ſo well, as to make many Shoots of a Yard-long in a Year, but theſe young Shoots were always blaſted the next Year, or cankered; which makes me think that the Ancients had ſome particular way of raiſing of them, that we have loſt the Knowledge of, ſo that what is propoſed ſeems very probable to be the way they did make uſe of: Which the Circumſtances of the place not only confirms, but the Uſefulneſs of the Matter propoſed, there being nothing of greater Advantage, as I have found by Experience, than Urine, for the Improvement of all ſorts of Vegetables.

And therefore I am ſorry to find the ancient Husbandry out-do the preſent; and that ſo uſeful a Material as *Urine* ſhould be ſo much neglected, and generally let run away to waſte, of which ſo great Advantage is made in *Flanders*, and

and other parts beyond Sea: I have in ſeveral places given an Account of its Advantages.

Blood, *Soot*, and the *Dirt* of *Sinks* is good to lay to the *Roots* of *Trees*, *Vines*, &c. to make them bear.

If your *Orchard* be on dry Ground, to make your Trees bear about the beginning of *May*, when the Trees are in the height of their Bloom, dig a little about them; beſtow a Pale-full of Water on every Tree once a Day, till you ſee the Fruit ſet. I know one that did ſo, and he ſeldom failed of a Crop.

When *Fruit-Trees* are old and decaying, lop off ſeveral of the Boughs, and lay *Lime* or *Chalk* to them, and it will cauſe them to ſtrike new Roots, and to thrive, and bear well; it being a renewal of their Age. In manuring of Trees, do not lay it too near the Body, but at ſome diſtance, that it may ſoak down to the ſmaller Roots to nouriſh them, they being as it were the Mouths that ſuck in the Nouriſhment for the Trees.

If you have *Vines* or *Fruit-Trees* that run upon the Tyles of any Building, or upon a ſloaping Wall, according to Mr. *Fatio*'s Propoſal, you may ſet *Melon* glaſ-

ſes on the Fruit, which will much forward its ripening.

But from what I have already mentioned concerning an Experiment made by a Friend of mine, in my former Treatiſe of Husbandry, at *p* 527. concerning *Walls*, I cannot but preſer Mr. *Langford*'s Contrivance of building of them in the Form of a Semi-circle, which he propoſes to be about 8 Yards in circumference on the inſide, and about 6 in diameter, which he ſays is found by experience to do well; of which opinion, I muſt own my ſelf, eſpecially for *Vines*, becauſe they bear only on the Shoots of the ſame Year; which Shoots are apt to grow upright, which muſt occaſion them to be at a greater diſtance from the Wall, if they grow upon a ſloaping Wall, than where they run parallel to an upright one; and beſides, theſe circular Walls may be conveniently covered, which will be not only a great Advantage to Vines, in that you may ſecurely let the Grapes hang on the Vines to ripen, as long as you pleaſe, without any danger from the Froſts; but you may alſo by the ſame means, in the Spring, cover your forward Fruit from being prejudiced by the

the early Froſts, which ſhould upon other Walls have Matts or Canvaſs hung before them, from the time of their firſt beginning to bloſſom, until they are well knit or ſet, and for ſome time after, if you find occaſion.

In ordering of *Wall-Trees*, you may prevent unneceſſary Branches, by rubbing or cutting off ſuch Buds as come forth, where there is not convenient room for them to be laid.

A Gentleman of *Hampſhire* ſends me word, That he has obſerved but few good Apples to do well in divers Parts of that Country, except the *Golden-Rennet* and *Codlin*, eſpecially on a gravel or ſandy Soil that have Springs within three or four Foot of the Surface, and that *Oaks* on ſuch Land thrive very well.

To which I muſt add, That I have obſerved the *Golden Rennet*, in other places, to thrive on Gravel or Sandy Land, the beſt of any Fruit-Trees, except *Plumbs*; and in *Hampſhire* I have met with greater variety of Apples of the *Golden-Rennet* kind, than in any other part of *England*; and I have obſerved, that moſt of the largeſt ſorts of Apples do beſt on Gravel, and are the leaſt ſubject to Moſs or Canker.

The *Red ſtreak* is reckoned where it yields the beſt Cyder, not to grow ſo large as other *Fruit-Trees*, and therefore it may be planted nearer than other Trees.

CHAP. IX. [P. 534

A Catalogue of Fruit-Trees.

A farther Catalogue of Apples.

I Shall begin with the *Bartlet Queening*, which is a very good Cyder Apple, eſpecially if mixed with the *Golden Rennet*, which will not do well for Cyder without it. I likewiſe met with in my Neighbourhood a *Yellow-Queening*, which is a very juicy Apple, and one of the richeſt taſted Apples that ever I met with. I call it a *Queening*, becauſe 'tis exactly of the ſame ſhape, but for colour is wholly yellow, both inſide and out. The *Royal-Apple* is alſo a good Apple, as is the *Cotton-Apple*, the *Sage-Apple*, the *Roſe-Apple*, *Gaunt-Apple*, *Kentiſh-Codlin*, *Powel-Apple*, *Violet*.

CHAP

CHAP. X. [P. 542

Of Pears.

A farther Catalogue of *Pears*; As,

THE *Carval*, *Geneting*, *Pear-Marget*, *Sand-Pear*, *Orange-Pear*, *Hamden's Burgamot*, *Winter-Windſor*, *Portugal*, *Malbone*, *Norwich*, *Greenfield*, *Sugar-Pear*, *Noneſuch*, *Violet*, *Amadat*, *Quince-Pear*, &c.

Pears delight moſt in a rich moiſt Soil, and may be grafted when the Bloſſom is on them.

CHAP. XI, XII. [P. 545, 546

Of Cherries and Plumbs.

I Have found Cherries and Plumbs to grow on gravelly dry Grounds, better than other ſorts of Fruit-Trees; but they do not bear ſo well as on richer Grounds.

Cherries grafted on *Plumbs*, and *Plumbs* on *Cherries*, or *Apples* on *Pears*, will take and grow the firſt Year; but they are apt to die the next; and there-

fore if a *Scion* were taken from the firſt Years ſhoot, and grafted again on a proper Stock, I am apt to think ſome Improvement might be made by it.

CHAP. XIII. [P. 548

Of Apricocks.

GUM is hurtful to *Apricocks* and *Peach-Trees*, which ſhould be taken off even to the quick, and ſome Cowdung clapped on the Wound, wrapping of it round with ſome Linen, which tye on with Pack-thread.

CHAP. XIV. [P. 548

Of Peaches.

PEaches bear beſt, and delight moſt in a moiſt Soil; and therefore they ſhould be well watered, if planted on a dry Soil. *Stones* of *Peaches* will produce Trees that will bear Peaches ſometimes, better than the Peaches out of which the Stones were taken; by which means

means the Gardeners by ſetting of many Stones of the *Newington Peach*, have raiſed new ſorts; but this cannot be ſo well practiſed by private Perſons, becauſe *Peach-Trees* ſo raiſed will be longer before they bear, than thoſe which are inoculated; and becauſe tho' ſome prove better, yet many prove worſe, and ſo there is a hazard run in not filling of the Walls with good Fruit.

CHAP. XV. [P. 549

Of Quinces.

IF you have a *Quince-Tree* which grows ſo low, that you can by plaſhing, or otherwiſe, bring it to the Ground, do it the beginning of the Winter, and cover it with Earth, except the two Ends of the Boughs, and every Twig will put forth Roots, which being cut off and tranſplanted will make a Tree; they may be alſo inoculated, which will make them bear the ſooner. If they are planted on dry Ground, they ſhould be planted in *October*. They are better grafted in the Stock, than in the Bark.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI. [P. 550

Of Figs.

FIGS may be increaſed by Cuttings, Layers, or Suckers, and are to be planted againſt a Houſe or Wall, where they may have Sun to ripen them. They may be nailed to the Wall like other Trees, but muſt not be pruned more than needs muſt.

If you plant ſome ſmall *Fig-Trees* in Pots or large Boxes, as you do *Orange-Trees*, and put them in ſome Houſe (from the beginning of *November* until *April*,) without any Fire or any other Curioſity, you may have early Figs, if when you ſet them out, you ſet them under a South-wall, and keep them watered once a Week.

CHAP. XVIII. [P. 550

Of the Pruning of Fruit-Trees.

IF any Boughs of *Fruit-Trees* bend downwards with the Weight of their Fruit,

Fruit, the next Spring cut off ſome of the ſuperfluous Twigs, and let not *Fruit-Trees* grow high, becauſe it takes too much of the Sap from the Fruit, and makes it troubleſome and dangerous to gather; therefore make them ſpread as much as you can.

In pruning of *Fruit-Trees* do not thin the Boughs next the Body, except they croſs or gaul one another. But thin them moſt at the outmoſt Branches, or where the Branches are the thickeſt.

Vines, *Goosberries*, *Currans*, &c. bear Fruit for the moſt part on the Branches they put forth the ſame Year; ſo that in pruning of them, you may cut off much of the Shoots of the foregoing Year, and of the old Wood, and there will be more Sap to put forth freſh ones the next Year, provided you leave plenty of Buds for them to put forth at; and with this caution that ſuch as grow luxurious in Wood are not apt to bear, and the more you cut off, the more they will run to Wood.

Stone-Fruit-Trees generally bear on the Branches of the foregoing Year; therefore in pruning of them leave a ſufficient Number of ſuch Branches.

Apples and *Pears* bear Fruit on the Branches that are of two Years growth, and therefore 'tis neceſſary to be often taking off of ſome of the old Wood of Fruit-Trees, that you may have a Succeſſion of Branches to bear; and when your Trees are young, let them not fill the Wall too thick, becauſe it will hinder their bearing, and oblige you to cut them too much when they grow old.

When an old Tree puts forth ſtronger Branches at the Bottom than at the Top, and the Top is unthrifty, cut it off, and bring your Tree into its Form from the lower Branches.

CHAP. XX. [P. 555

Of Vines.

IF an old *Vine* bear not well, lay down a Layer of ſome of the ſtrongeſt Branches of the foregoing Year that grow low, and from the Layer nurſe up a young Vine, and cut the old Vine away, as the new one ſpreads upon the Wall.

Prune *Vines* that grow againſt a Wall, and nail to the Wall ſuch Branches as come

come forth from the main Stem, and cut off yearly the Tops of them ſo far as they are weak and tender, and alſo all the poor weak Shoots cloſe to the Body, unleſs the thriving Branches are but few, then you may leave the neareſt Bud or two, that is next the Body, to grow forth next Year; and this you are to do towards the End of *February*, or beginning of *March*.

CHAP. XXI. [P. 563

Of preſerving of Fruit.

Quinces ſhould not be laid near any other Fruit; if they are, they will rot them.

In the Room where you keep your *Fruit*, 'tis a good way to lay each ſort by themſelves, eſpecially thoſe which are the leaſt laſting, and the moſt durable by themſelves.

All *Fruit* at a Thaw will give, and be moiſt, at which time let them lie without touching, except thoſe you take for preſent Uſe, and ſo likewiſe during great Rains; only as in Froſt 'tis beſt to keep them as cloſe as you can; ſo in wet Wea-

Weather, 'tis beſt to let in all the Air, eſpecially about the Middle of the Day.

BOOK XV.

CHAP. II. [565

Of Beer and Ale.

EIght Buſhels of *Malt* will make a *Barrel* of *Ale*, and three *Hogſheads* of *Small-beer*.

CHAP. V. [P. 575

The ſeveral Ways and Methods uſed in making of Cyder.

MR. *Langford* propoſes in the making of Cyder, to take the Liquor as ſoon as preſſed, and to ſtrain it through a Sieve, and ſo to tun it up into a Cask, which ſhould want about two Gallons of being full; which ſtop up only with a looſe Stopper for two or three Days,

Days, and then ſtop it up cloſe with Clay, and put a Peg into the Vent-hole looſe, which for a Weeks time or more you may once a Day draw forth a little to give it vent; then ſtop it up cloſe, and let it ſtand till you think it clear, and then pierce it to ſee how it fines; the *Summer-Fruit* after a Month, the *Genet-moil* after the firſt Froſt, and the *Red-ſtreak* or other *Winter-Fruit*, not till *January*.

If *Cyder* be fine, the ſooner you draw it off of the Lee the better, leſt any change of Weather ſhould alter it.

When your *Cyder* begins to look white on the Top, draw it off into another Veſſel, but not haſtily. Set your Tap ſo, as that it may drop out by degrees.

I am told that *Figs* put into *Cyder* improve it very much.

The *Bartlet-Queening* mixed with the *Golden-Pippin* makes an excellent *Cyder*.

The beſt time to make *Cyder*, is in cold Weather; Froſt is apt ſomething to check the fretting or over-working of it.

A Friend of mine had a Hogſhead of *Cyder* that proved ſowre, and he added ſome Water to it, and brewed it as you brew other Liquor, and it made (as he tells me) an excellent Drink.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII. [P. 605

Of the Making Engliſh *Liquors.*

WHEN you draw out the Sap of Trees for any Uſe, and deſire to have a quantity; what you gather firſt, put into Glaſſes, or other fit Veſſels, and ſet it in the Sun till the reſt be ready, and put into it a hard Toaſt of Rye-bread cut thin, and it will cauſe it to ferment; and when it works, take out the Bread, and bottle the Liquor.

In *Birch*-Trees the Sap iſſues out of the leaſt Twigs and Fibres of the Roots, but from Branches and Roots that bend downwards will iſſue more Sap, than from thoſe that are erect, and a Branch cut quite off will yield Sap.

BOOK XVI.

CHAP. I.

Of Gardening.

I Have already given an Account of the Orchard and Kitchen-Garden, and ſhall next proceed to the Garden of Pleaſure or Flower-Garden; without which not only Courts and Palaces are very imperfect, but even the more retired Habitations are very much wanting in one of the moſt material Parts of them.

How much Gardens have been admired by the Ancients: What Expences and Charges the *Romans* and others have been at about them. What Variety of Delights and pleaſant Proſpects they have been made to afford, when laid out ſo as to improve all the Advantages of Nature and Art; where the Groves, Avenues and

Walks are noble and free, the Fruits, Flowers and Herbs ranged in due Order, and every thing made to conſpire together to delight the Senſes, being what is too numerous to particularize, and what can be better manifeſted by Experience and Obſervation, than indicated by an imperfect Pen; and therefore I ſhall chooſe rather to refer the Reader to his own Obſervation, with only this Caution, to ſuit things to the Circumſtances of the place, the Charge of making and maintaining of it, and the Quantity of Land deſigned for this Purpoſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Situation of the Flower-Garden.

AS to the Situation of the Kitchen-Garden and Orchard, I have already given you an Account, and how 'tis to be managed and brought into Order; which being made fit for Trees and Herbs, cannot be improper for Flowers or other Rarities; but as your Garden is a neceſſary concomitant to your Habitation, from which if 'tis remote it can neither be pleaſant nor uſeful; ſo if 'tis upon a barren Soil (which is commonly the wholſomeſt for your Houſe) the more Charge and Labour muſt be beſtowed upon it to make things thrive, which one would not chuſe, except it be for the Advantage of ſome pleaſant Grove, Proſpect, or the Enjoyment of a good Air; and tho' Woods and Water are two of the beſt Ornaments of an Habitation, and what may be had in moſt places, together with a good Air, yet you will ſeldom meet with Water and a good Proſpect near each other.

But if your Place and Situation is fixed, you muſt do as you can, and improve the Soil you have to the beſt Advantage, by conſidering the Nature, Product and Advantages, and Diſadvantages of it.

If your Soil be dry and warm, a plain flat place is beſt for a Garden; but if it be cold and moiſt, then a declining or ſhelving piece of Ground that lies towards the Sun is beſt, becauſe you can the better drain off the Water; and upon ſuch Land Trees will thrive exceedingly, beſides ſuch Lands commonly afford good Proſpects, and no form for a Garden can be pleaſanter than the having of one Degree of it above another.

CHAP. III.

Of ſeveral Sorts of Soil for a Garden.

A Deep rich black Mould is the beſt for all ſorts of Garden-ware, if it is warm and eaſie to dig, and is the moſt fruitful, eſpecially if well dunged and trenched in Winter.

Chalkey-

Chalkey-Land is very ſweet, and what it produces has a good Taſte. 'Tis very agreeable Land to moſt Plants that are not too tender, it being cold in Winter and backward in Summer, but it may be eaſily corrected, and made ſuitable to all ſorts of Plants and Trees, which commonly bear well upon it, eſpecially when you have a good Depth of Mould before you come at it.

Marle is a very good Mixture for Garden-ground, being much of the Nature of Chalk.

Sandy-Land is very warm and forward, and agrees very well with moſt ſorts of Fruits and Flowers where the Land is not too ſandy, where 'tis, it will require a conſtant ſupply of proper Soils to enrich it, and ſo will Gravel-ſoils.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Improvement of Garden-ground.

THE black Mould which is the beſt for this Uſe is commonly found in bottoms, or near Rivers, or great Towns and Villages, where they have a great

deal of Dung, Aſhes, *&c.* to be conſtantly mending of it with, or elſe where 'tis made Earth it will in time degenerate into a red-brick Earth, as may be ſeen in moſt of the Fields about *London.*

Clay-Lands being cold and ſtiff, are to be mended by Labour, and a Mixture of a contrary Nature, as has been ſhewed before. If you dig them often, the Sun, Rain, and Froſts will mellow them, ſo as to cauſe them to ſhelder into Duſt; theſe Lands retain Manure the beſt of any, but they muſt be well drained; and tho' Chalk and Marle ſweeten them at firſt, yet in time they unite with the Clay, and are ſoon converted into its own Nature.

Chalkey-Lands uſually yield a good rich Surface where 'tis any thing deep; but their Surface being commonly ſhallow, you muſt take care to plant on them as ſhallow as you can, and where you can ſink your Walks, the Earth that comes out of them will help to raiſe your Borders, and add to the Thickneſs of your Soil, which will be a great Improvement of this or any other ſort of Land that has but a ſhallow Soil; and as Chalkey-Lands are cold and binding, warm Applications,

plications, and ſuch things as may looſen their binding Qualities, are the beſt Manure for them: For Chalk, being of a heavy binding Nature, makes a very great Improvement of light hot dry Grounds, eſpecially having ſuffered a Calcination.

Lands ſeated on Marle are commonly very rich, altho' cold and heavy; and you need not doubt of the Depth of the Soil, and the more you turn it up and expoſe it to the Air, the better it converts into good Earth, and any light, warm Mixture is of great Advantage to it.

Sandy-Lands are of ſeveral ſorts, as I have ſhewed already; but Land that hath a competent Mixture of Sand in it is the warmeſt and lighteſt, and according to its fatneſs is the beſt to produce Vegetables. Sandy and gravelly Grounds need a more conſtant ſupply of Manure than other Lands, as I ſaid before; but they yield a good increaſe in moiſt Summers, or where they may be well moiſtened by Dungs: Cow-dung, Sheeps-dung, and Hogs-dung are the beſt.

Where you have any Trees, Plants or Flowers that delight in a different Soil,

from what your Garden is compoſed of, your beſt way is in ſuch places to make a Mixture of ſome ſuch ſort of Soil with the natural Earth, as your Plants delight in.

CHAP. V.

Of the Form of Gardens.

AS to the Form I reckon that the beſt, that will allow of the moſt Uniformity and Regularity, and bring to view at once the greateſt Variety the place will afford, which I think the Square, or rather the long ſquare Figure will do the beſt; becauſe in that Form your Walks will be ſtraight, and your Trees and Plants ſtand every way in a direct Line. But where you are already limited, by reaſon of the Situation of your Houſe, and other Boundaries, things muſt be formed and modelled according to ſuch Limitations as are preſcribed to you.

You ſhould alſo obſerve to have one principal Walk in the Middle of your Garden, which is to lead from one of the Prin-

Principal or moſt frequented Rooms of your Houſe, and if poſſible you ſhould cauſe it to terminate in the beſt Proſpect your Situation will afford; and becauſe of its affording of a Proſpect do not make it too narrow, which is the fault of moſt Walks that I have ſeen; for the broader they are the more noble (eſpecially where they have a length that will bear it) and to ſuch Proſpects let not your Incloſure bound your Sight, but rather leave it open with ſome thin Palliſadoes, or Iron-work.

If your Houſe ſtand on the ſide of a Hill; if you muſt make your Garden either above or below it, chuſe rather to make it below than above, becauſe the Land below will be the richeſt, and beſt watered; and becauſe you may have a Proſpect of it from every Room of your Houſe; beſides 'tis much better to deſcend into a Garden, than to aſcend.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Fences and Incloſures of Gardens.

OUR being obliged in theſe cold Countries to have Walls for to ripen and ſhelter our Fruit, is a great prejudice to the Pleaſantneſs of our Gardens; for in the hotter Climates where they do not need Walls to ripen their Fruit, their Gardens lie all open, where Proſpects may be had, and Water-fences can be made; or elſe they bound their Gardens with Groves in which are Fence-walks, Fountains, *&c.* which are much pleaſanter to bound the Eye with, than a dead Wall: But Walls being neceſſary with us for Fruit, as well as to ſecure our Plantations, I ſhall begin with Brick-walls, as the warmeſt and beſt for Fruit, of the price of which I have already given an Account. Thoſe Walls which are built Pannel-wiſe, with ſquare Pillars at equal diſtance, ſave a great deal of Bricks in being thinner than other Walls, and look much handſomer; which Pannels may be only made on one ſide, or on both, as you think fit.

Next

Next unto Brick, Stone-walls are preferred, eſpecially the ſquare Hewen-ſtone. The Rough alone is very dry and warm, but its unevenneſs is inconvenient to nail Trees to, unleſs you here and there lay ſome Timber to nail them to.

All Walls muſt be well coaped, eſpecially thoſe of Stone, leſt the wet get into them, which will quickly deſtroy them. I ſhall not mention any thing of Pales, becauſe I have already given an Account of the Charge of cleft Pales; and as for ſawn Pales they are as dear, conſidering their laſting, as Brick or Stone; except where the one is very dear, and the other very cheap; beſides, they are too low for Fruit.

And for Earth-walls I ſhall not perſwade any body to make them. I think Palliſadoes the beſt Fence, where any thing of a Proſpect is to be had, as I ſaid before, and one of the cheapeſt if made the common way, and moſt ornamental, though you may beſtow great charge on them, or may make them of Iron, which affords the beſt Proſpect; or you may have wooden Barrs ſet in the ſame Form, which are very handſome and laſting.

Quick

Quick Fences are alſo very fine, eſpecially if kept well chipped; the beſt of which ſort is the *Holly*; concerning the raiſing of which I have already treated.

For parting of inward Gardens, or Quarters; Codlins, Cherries, Plumbs, Quinces, *&c.* are very handſom, kept clipped; and ſo are Hedges of *Pyracanthy*, &c.

Walks and Partitions may be made alſo of all ſorts of Winter-greens, which may be planted about a Yard diſtance one from another; and you may plant one Plant of Laurel, and another of Rue; the one being light Green and a broad Leaf, and the other a dark Green and a narrow Leaf: If theſe are clipped ſquare till they come to join each other in a Hedge, they will make a fine Chequer-work. There are alſo ſeveral other Winter-greens that may be thus mixed, that will make very fine Walks.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of ſeveral Sorts of Walks.

THE Deſign of Gardens being for Recreation and Pleaſure, they ought to be accommodated for all Weather, and be ſuited with ſuch Walks and Places of Retirement, as may ſuit all Seaſons, and all Occaſions; that ſo when our Laſſitude, the Rain or the ſcorching Beams of the Sun, render the open Walks unpleaſant, we may have a Retirement till we are willing to repeat our Progreſs.

The beſt Walks in Winter wet Seaſons are reckoned thoſe paved with broad Stones; but ſuch Stones being very apt to break and moulder with the Froſt, I think gravel Walks much better where they are made of a good binding Gravel that will not poach; which if you find them to do, mix a good quantity of Sand with it, and it will make it ſolid and firm, and make it the more beautiful. The looſeſt biggeſt grained Sand you can get is beſt for this purpoſe. Some grind or beat Sea-ſhells, and therewith add a thin Coat

on

on the Gravel, which by conſtant rolling incorporates with the Gravel, and prevents its ſticking to ones Shooes. Others make uſe of refuſe Bricks, which they pulverize and ſtrew on their Walks, which gives them a fine Colour and dries up the Moiſture. Others pulverire Smith's Cinders, which are of a very drying Quality: Gravel-walks are alſo beſt for Fruit-Trees, becauſe the Beams or Rays of the Sun reflect from them againſt the Walls.

The great Inconvenience thoſe Walks are ſubject to, are Weeds and Moiſture. To prevent the Weeds, you muſt when you firſt make them, dig the Earth away deep where you deſign to lay the Gravel: If 'tis clay Land, or a Soil apt to produce Weeds, you ſhould dig it the deeper, and lay your Gravel the thicker. Some pave their Walks all over with large Pibbles or Flint-ſtones, and lay their Gravel on the Top of them, the courſer Gravel underneath, and the fineſt on the Top: You muſt keep them well rolled, eſpecially as ſoon after Rain as the Top will be dry enough not to ſtick to the Roller, which will make them bind; and if they grow Moſſy

or

or diſcoloured, you may ſtir them with a Spade as deep as the fineſt Gravel lies, and the watering of your Walks with the Brine your Meat is ſalted with, or which is better, with the Liquor the Salters call Bitterne, is very good to kill the Worms and Ants (which are commonly very pernicious to Walks) and alſo the Weeds.

And as for Moiſture, eſpecially after Froſts, which looſening of the Gravel, cauſes long ſoaking Rains to make it ſtick and hang to ones Feet: The beſt cure of which, is to lay your Walks very round, and to make good Drains where you find the Water to ſettle.

Walks of Graſs are much to be preferred in Summer, and in dry Weather, which may be made either by laying of them with Turf, or by raking of them fine, and level, and ſowing of them with Hay-ſeed, and keeping of them well rolled, and weeding of them of the larger ſort of Weeds; the often mowing of them will make the Graſs fine. If theſe Walks prove moiſt you may lay them a little rounding, which will make them caſt off the Water the better; and alſo after they are grazed, cover them with fine

fine Gravel or Sand, which will dry up the Moiſture on the Top of them, and make the Graſs finer in a little time, than it was before, when once the Stones or Sand is ſunk into the Ground; but till they are, which they will be ſome time a doing, they will be but uneven and rough; however, if you lay them on againſt Winter and roll them often, the Stones will quickly ſettle, ſo as you may be able to mow the Graſs, tho' not ſo ſhort as it ought to be at the firſt: A Water-Table alſo on each ſide of the Walk is very good to drain your Walks, and to keep your Graſs and Weeds from mixing with your Borders, and make your Walks the handſomer, and better to the Eye: Theſe Water-Tables ſhould be new cut once or twice a Year, and be cut ſtraight by a Line.

Terraſe-walks are very pleaſant and uſeful, and alſo beneficial for the Air, eſpecially where they raiſe you up to a Proſpect, and where you have a great deal of ſpare Earth, or Rubbiſh, which would elſe coſt a great deal to remove to another place, as where Water is near, and you make Canals or Ponds, *&c.* On the out-ſide may be a Wall to ſupport it,

it, or on both ſides, or the inſide to the Garden may be made declining, and cloathed with Turff, and may be ſet with Palliſadoes, or with a clipt Hedge.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Arbours, Summer-Houſes, &c.

ARbours have been much more in uſe than at preſent, becauſe their Seats are apt to be moiſt and wet, and ſo unwholſome to ſit on; and therefore I rather prefer cover'd Seats or ſhady Walks, which are warm in Winter, as well as ſhady in Summer: The beſt Tree to plant, for Arbours, is the Horn-beam, as I have ſaid before; and for covered Seats they may be placed ſo as to face each Coaſt, that you may according as the Wind or Sun are, place your ſelf ſo, as to be defended from them.

Summer-Houſes may alſo be erected at each Corner, and made ſo as to let in the Air on all ſides, or to exclude it, as you find it refreſhing, or inconveni-

ent by having of Windows, or Doors placed accordingly.

CHAP. IX.

Of Water.

A Good Soil may produce all Sorts of Plants proper for the Garden or Orchard, and they may be ſo ranged as to make it pleaſant and delightfull; but a Garden cannot be ſaid to be compleat nor convenient without Water; not only for the pleaſure that Ponds, Rivers, and Fountains afford, but alſo for the Neceſſity of having of Water at hand on all occaſions, eſpecially in dry parching Times; which Defect where Water is not at hand, may be ſupplied by Springs riſing at a Diſtance, eſpecially where they riſe any thing higher than the place you want to have the Water conveighed to, and may be brought in Pipes of Elm, which if laid deep are not ſo liable to break with the Froſts, as Leaden or Earthen-pipes are.

Earthen-

Earthen-pipes may do well in ſome places: They are made about three Foot long, and to fit one into another; the Joints of which may be cloſed with a Cement of Lime, Linſeed-Oil, and Cotten-wooll; but theſe Pipes are not to force Water in any height, they being apt to break, but to conveigh Water by a Deſcent: They are cheap and laſting.

The ſmall Streams and Springs are ornamental, and neceſſary for watering your Garden, and ſupplying of your Fountains; yet large Streams, Ponds or Canals are more noble and pleaſant, eſpecially if made of regular Forms, and their Sides even and level with Rows of Trees, or Groves on the Side of them, or near them.

Fountains are alſo a great Ornament to Gardens, being much more eſteemed in *Italy* and *France*, than here: There they beſtow very great Coſt and Charges on them, and make them in very great Variety of Forms, ſome being made round, others ſquare, and ſome oval, and ſome are flat in the bottom, others rounding like a Baſon, ſome being made of Brick, others of Stone, or Lead, and

adorned with Variety of Figures, from which by Pipes they caſt Water from ſeveral Parts of them, according to the Contrivance of the Workman: From which, waſt Pipes muſt be laid to carry off the waſt Water, and to clear them; which Water running into lower Parts of the Garden, may be made uſe of for Caſcades, and other Water-works.

But in dry places where neither Springs nor Rivers can be obtained, Water may be procured for neceſſary Occaſions from the Heavens, by preſerving the Drips of the Houſes, the Water of the declining Walks, and the Water-ſhoots of other adjacent Lands, which may be reſerved in Ciſterns or Ponds ſo as to be of uſe, and to add to the Ornament of the Garden.

Statues, Obelisks, Dials, and other Ornaments, are of uſe to adorn Gardens with, as they are a laſting Ornament for all Seaſons of the Year, when vegetable Ornaments are out of ſeaſon, and afford good Variety to the Eye, eſpecially if placed in Fountains, Ponds, or Groves, where they ſeem more ſurpriſing than in open Places.

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

Of the Account given of Gardens.

HAving given you an Account of the Site, Form, and other Ornaments of a Garden: I ſhall proceed to what remains for the beautifying of it, which is Flowers; concerning which I ſhall obſerve the ſame Alphabetical Order, that I have already done about Flower-Trees, and Kitchen-garden Herbs.

A.

AFrican Marygolds are of three Sorts, and are raiſed of Seed ſown in *April*, by ſome, in a hot Bed; but they will in a ſeaſonable Spring thrive well enough without: Only as they are a Flower that blows late, as in *Auguſt*, and *September*, ſo the more care muſt be taken of them, they being a Plant to be renewed every Year.

Amaranth Flowers gentle, or Princes Feathers, are of great Variety; but the principal are, 1. The great purple Flower with a thick tall Stalk, and many Branches, large green Leaves, and long Spikes of round hairy Tufts, of a reddiſh Purple, containing many ſmall white Seeds, of which there are many Kinds. 2. The leſſer purple Flower with the yellow Leaves, a little reddiſh, broad at the Stock, ſharp pointed, the Stock branched at Top, and bearing long, ſoft and gentle hairy Tufts of a deep ſhining murry Purple. The Seeds are ſmall, black and ſhining. 3. The Flower of divers Colours, which differ little either in Leaves, Stalks or Seed, only that the Flowers are deeper or lighter coloured of Purple, Scarlet, or Gold Colour. The Soil wherein they ſhould he ſowed muſt be light and rich; the Seeds ſhould be ſown about the Middle of *March*, in a hot Bed, and when grown to any ſtrength, they remove them into another new Bed, and taking of them up with Earth about them, they ſet them about the beginning of *May*, where they may bear Flowers, which by this means they will the ſooner do,

and

and alſo ripen their Seed the better. The Seed will grow though it be two or three Years old, which you may ſow, except you deſire them forward without a hot Bed.

Anemonies, or wind Flowers, are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard Leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones; of both which ſorts there are great Variety of Colours, ſome being double, and others ſingle flowered.

They muſt be ſet in a rich Mould, wherewith Neats-dung and Lime ſhould be mingled, that has lain together ſome time to rot: And the place ſhould be rather ſhady, than have too much of the Sun.

The broad-leaved Anemone Roots ſhould be planted about the End of *September*, and the ſmall Eminences which put forth the Leaves be ſet uppermoſt. Thoſe with ſmall Leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not at the ſame time; for being tender Plants they muſt not be put into the Ground till the End of *October*, at ſooneſt, for fear they ſhould come up too early, and the Froſts deſtroy them, from which

they ſhould be defended with Matts, Tyles, Peaſe-ſtraw, *&c.* which once in two Days at fartheſt, when fair Weather will allow of it, muſt be taken off for an Hour, or ſo. If the Spring prove dry they will require often and gentle watering. They muſt not be taken up till *July*, if they proſper well; but if their Leaves are few, Flowers ſmall, and Stalks ſhort, 'tis a ſign that they like not the Soil: And therefore in this Caſe they ſhould be taken up as ſoon as the green Leaves turn yellow, be put into Sand in ſome dry place for a Month, and then taken out, and kept in Papers in ſome dry, but, cold place, till the time of their planting.

As to the raiſing new Varieties of them, ſome double broad-leaved ones bear ſeed, as the Orange-tawny, which will ſoon yield Variety. The Seeds of theſe Flowers are commonly fit to gather in *May*, earlier or later as they flower, which muſt be done as ſoon as ripe and not before, which is known by the Seed with its woollineſs, beginning a little to riſe of it ſelf at the Lower-end of the head, at which time it muſt be gathered and laid to dry, a Week

or

or more, and then in a Baſon or Earthen-veſſel, rubbed with a little Sand or dry Earth gently, to ſeparate the Seed from the Wool or Down that incompaſſes it. Let it be ſown in *July* following on good Earth, or rather in Potts, Boxes, or Tubs, that are not too thin: In a Month after they come up, ſome freſh Earth ſhould be ſifted amongſt them; and if the Weather is dry they ſhould be gently watered, and be taken up the Autumn next Year, and ordered as before.

Apples of Love, of which there are three ſorts, the moſt common having long trailing Branches with rough Leaves and yellow Joints, ſucceeded by Apples (as they are called) at the Joints, not round but bunched, of a pale Orange-ſhining Pulp, and Seeds within: The Root dies in Winter, the Seeds are yearly ſown, about the beginning of *April*, and muſt be often watered to bring them forward before Winter.

Aſphodils are of no great beauty, but may be planted, and increaſed as other bulbous Roots are, for Varieties ſake.

Auri-

Auricula's, or *Bears-Ears*, is a Flower that affords a very great Variety of Form as well as of Colour, and is not only beautiful to the Eye, but alſo of pleaſant Scent; the double ſort is the moſt rare, and the *Windſor Auricula* the moſt ſplendid. They blow in *April*, and *May*, and ſome of them again about the End of *Auguſt*. If you crop off the Buds that offer to blow late in Autumn, it will cauſe them to yield you the fairer Flowers in Spring. They delight in a rich Soil, and ſhady, but not under the Drip of Trees. They muſt be often removed, once in two Years at leaſt, and the Ground inriched; elſe they will decay. The ſtriped and double muſt be removed oftner, or elſe they will degenerate. If you ſet them in Pots (which is the beſt way to preſerve them) fill the Pots almoſt half full with ſifted Cow-dung, and the reſt with a good light Mould enrich'd with the ſame Dung. In the Winter place them in the Sun, but in Summer in the ſhade. Defend them in Winter from the Wet, but for the Cold you need not regard them. You may raiſe them from the Seed by careful gathering of them,

and

and preſerving of them in their Umbels till about *Auguſt*, or *September*, when you muſt ſow them in Boxes almoſt filled with the Mixture you made for the Plants, and about a Finger thick at the Top with fine ſifted melow, Earth, or dried Cow-dung beaten ſmall, and mixed with Earth; in which ſow your Seeds mixt with Wood-Aſhes: Then cover them with the ſame Mixture of Earth ſifted thereon, and about *April* following they will come up, and you may plant them out where you deſign them, ſome of them will bear Flowers in *Auguſt* following.

B.

Bacchus-bole, is a Flower that is not tall, but a very full large broad leafed Flower, being of a ſad light Purple, and a proper white, divided equally, having the three utmoſt Leaves edged with a crimſon Colour, bleuiſh Bottom, and dark Purple.

Batchelors-buttons are raiſed, or increaſed by Slips. They are of three or four Sorts.

Bears-

Bears-Ears Sanicle is almoſt of the Form of an *Auricula*; 'tis uſually raiſed of Seed planted in Pots, and preſerved as other tender Plants.

Bean-trefoil ſo termed from the likeneſs of its Leaves to the Herb Trefoil, and its Pods to Beans. It affords many fine yellow Bloſſoms, and is a very pleaſant Flower. It is increaſed by Seeds, Cuttings, and Layers; it requires ſome Artificial Help to ſupport its weak Branches. There are three kinds of it. The ſmalleſt is called *Cytiſus Secundus Cluſii.*

Bee, or *Gnat*-flowers are of ſeveral Sorts, and are very beautiful, but tender, and therefore are cautiouſly to be removed: They are to be taken up, Earth and all, and you muſt endeavour to plant them in ſuch Ground as you removed them from.

Bell-flowers are of ſeveral ſorts, and are both double and ſingle; they are increaſed by parting of the Roots.

Bindweed is of two ſorts, the larger and the ſmaller; the firſt ſort Flowers in *September*, and the laſt in *June*, and *July*: The Roots die in Winter, and ſo they muſt be Annually raiſed of Seed,

the

the firſt ſort requires a hot Bed, but the latter will thrive without any Trouble.

Bladder-nut grows low if neglected to be pruned up, and kept from Suckers; the Bark is whitiſh, and the Leaf like Elder-leaves, white and ſweet, hanging many on a Stalk, after which come greeniſh Bladders with a Nut in them; 'tis increaſed of Suckers.

Blue-borage leaved *Auricula* is leaved like Borage, yields fine blue Flowers. It's a tender Plant, and ſet in Pots, and muſt be preſerved in the Conſervatory from the Extremity of the Winter.

Baſtard-bittany grows about two Foot high bearing a reddiſh Flower, having many brown woodiſh Stalks, and on the Lower-part of them many winged Leaves like thoſe of the Aſh, but larger, longer, and purpled about the Edges, being of a ſad green Colour.

C.

DOuble *Chamæmel* is like the common ſort, only the Leaves are larger and greener, and the Flowers bigger and brighter. 'Tis more tender than the com-

common ſort, and muſt yearly be renewed by ſetting of young Slips thereof in Spring.

Candy-Tufts muſt yearly be increaſed by Seed, the Roots periſhing in Winter.

Cardinal-flowers have large Leaves, from whence ariſe tall hollow Stalks ſet with Leaves, which are ſmaller by degrees as they come nearer to the Top, from which come forth three Flowers conſiſting of five Leaves, three ſtanding cloſe together hanging down-right, and two turned up. The reſt which is compoſed of many white ſtrings laſts many Years: They muſt be planted in a Pot in good rich light Earth, and the ſame in Winter; ſet in the Ground under a South-wall three Inches deeper than the Top, and cloathed about on the Top with dry Moſs, and covered with a Glaſs, which may be taken off in warm Days, and gentle Showers, to refreſh it, which muſt be obſerved eſpecially at the firſt ſetting of it out in *April*.

Ciſtus is of two ſorts, the ſmall ſort, and the Gum-*Ciſtus*, which is bedewed all over with a clammy ſweet Moiſture, which

which artificially taken off is the black Gum called *Landanum*. They are Plants which flower from *May* to *September*, and are raised of Seeds; but they being tender must be housed in the Winter.

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the End of *May*, when few other Flowers shew themselves: They all bear Seeds, but those that come of a single Colour should be nipped off, and only the variegated ones left for Seed, which being sown in *April* will bear the second Year. The Roots will continue three or four Years; but they are apt to degenerate, unless the Seed be changed.

Cornflag is a Plant fit for our Borders, because of its rambling broad long stiff Leaves, the Stalk rising from among them bears many Flowers, one above another. They are of several sorts, of which the most remarkable are first that of *Constantinople*, having deep red Flowers, with two white Spots in the Mouth of each Flower; their Roots afford many Off-sets if they grow long unremoved. Secondly, The *Cornflag* with a bright red Flower; and Thirdly, The Ash-colour'd ones.

They

They flower in *June* and the beginning of *July*, the *Byzantine* being the lateſt: Some of them have there Colours intermixed, they all of them loſe their Fibres as ſoon as the Stalks are dry, and may then be taken up and kept out of the Ground free from their many Offſets, and ſet again in *September*.

Corn-flowers or *Blue-bottles*, whereof there are many Sorts, being raiſed from Seeds differing in Colours; the Seeds ſhould be ſaved in Spring, becauſe the Roots periſh every Winter; ſome of them flower in *June* and *July*, and others in *Auguſt*.

Cowſlips are of various kinds, as thoſe that have Hoſe within a Hoſe, as the double Cowſlip: The double green ones, the ſingle green, the tufted, the red, the orange, *&c.* and ſome of a fine ſcarlet and very double; whoſe Flowers muſt often change their Earth, or they will degenerate and become ſingle. The Seeds are to be ſown in a Bed of good Earth in *September*, and they will come up in the Spring; they may likewiſe be increaſed by parting of the Roots.

Cranes-

Crains-bill is of ſeveral ſorts, but the ſort moſt uſed in Gardens is the musked kind, 'tis raiſed by Seeds or by parting of the Roots.

Crocus are of divers ſorts, whereof ſome flowers in *February* and *March*, and others in *September* and *October*; They are alſo of great Variety of Colours; whenthey loſe their Leaves they may be taken up and kept dry: Thoſe of Autumn till *Auguſt*, and thoſe of the Spring till *October*; they are hardy and will proſper any where. But the beſt place to plant the Spring *Crocus's* is cloſe to a Wall or Pail, or on the Edge of boarded Borders round the Garden, mingling the Colour of thoſe of a Seaſon together; as the White with the Purple, the Gold with the Royal, *&c.* The Seed muſt be kept in the Husk till ſown, and a light rich Ground ſhould be choſen for them: They muſt not be placed too thick, they may be increaſed alſo by Off-ſets.

Crown-Imperial hath a great round Root, a long Stalk and long green Leaves, with a Tuft of ſmall ones on the Top, and under that eight or ten Flowers of an Orange-colour. There are other

ſorts alſo as the double, and the yellow ones. They flower in *March* or the beginning of *April*, being propagated by Off-ſets that yearly come from the old Roots, which may be taken up after the Stalks are dry, which will be in *June*, and kept out of the Ground till *Auguſt*. The double Orange-coloured and Yellow ſhew finely intermixed. The double ones bear Seeds from which, and from the Yellow, when attainable, you may expect, if ſown, ſome new Varieties, but from the common ones there is but little hopes.

D.

Daffodils-Narciſſus are of great Variety, of different Colours, and ſome are ſingle, others double; and ſome bear many Flowers on a Stalk, others but one. They flower from the End of *March* to the beginning of *May*. They are hardy and will grow moſt of them in any ſhady place; moſt ſorts of them ſhould be taken up in *June*, and kept dry till *September*, and then ſet again. To make Varieties of them, the Seeds of the beſt ſingle ones, for the dou-

double bear none, are to be ſown in *September*, in ſuch places as they may ſtand two or three Year before they be removed, and then taken up in *June*, and ſet preſently again in good Ground.

Dazies are of various ſorts, as the great white, the all red, the great red and white Daſie; the abortive, naked, green, *&c.* They all flower in *April*, and may eaſily be increaſed by parting of the Roots in Spring, or Autumn; but they muſt be well watered, eſpecially if they ſtand too much in the Sun.

Dittany is a hardy Plant, and of ſeveral ſorts, which Flowers in *June* and *July*, their Seeds being ready to gather in *Auguſt*, which will be all loſt without care taken to prevent it. It endures long without removing, and yields many new Roots which ſhould be taken from the old the beginning of *March*; various kinds are raiſed of them from their Seeds ſown in rich Earth, as ſoon as ripe, as the deep red, white, Aſh-colour, *&c.*

Dog-Fennel has deep dark green Leaves, and broad ſpread double white Flowers at the Top of the Branches:

The Root is only many ſmall ſtrings, which is increaſed by parting of it in the End of *Auguſt*, nipping off the Buds for Flowers as ſoon as they appear.

Dogs-Tooth, or Dogs-Tooth-violet is a kind of Satyrion, grows about half a Foot high with one Flower at the Top. Of which there are theſe following ſorts. 1. Thoſe with white Flowers, 2. with Purple, 3. with Red, 4. with Yellow; all of them Flowers about the End of *March*, or beginning of *April*. They love a good freſh Earth, but not a dunged Soil: They ſhould be planted in *Auguſt* e'er they put forth new Fibres; for tho' they loſe the old, they quickly recover new ones, wherefore they muſt not be kept out of the Ground; and when ſet, muſt be defended from Rain for a Fortnight, for much Wet will rot them.

Dorothea is a fine Flower of a deep brown Purple, curiouſly edged and dapled with red and lighter Purple, with a white bottom.

E.

E.

Æ*Thiopian* Star-flower is a beautiful Flower in *Auguſt*, but it muſt in Winter be preſerved from the rigorous Colds, by ſome ſhelter; or the removing of it into ſome Garden-houſe.

F.

DOuble *Featherfew* is like the ſingle, only the Flowers are thick and double, being white and ſomewhat yellow in the Middle. It's increaſed by ſlips that run to Flowers in *Auguſt*.

Flower-de-Luce, of which there are two ſorts; one with Bulbous roots, of which there are ſeveral kinds, and colours, and the Tuberous rooted ones of which there are as great Variety as of the former. They flower in *May* and *June*. The Roots of thoſe whoſe Leaves die, ſhould be taken up and replanted in *September*, which is the beſt time to remove them. They are increaſed by parting of the Roots: They delight in a good Soil. Aud ſome ſorts of the Bulbous roots being apt to ſhoot

forth green Leaves in Winter, they ſhould be a little defended from the Cold.

The *Indian* Fig is preſerved for the Rarity of it, there being no Plant in Nature that puts forth its Leaves like it: It muſt be houſed in Winter, and is increaſed by laying down of the Leaves.

Fox-gloves are of various ſorts and colours, and flower in *June* and *July*, and ſome ſorts of them in *Auguſt*. They are raiſed of Seeds which ſhould be ſown in *April*, in good rich Earth: The beſt time to remove them is in *September*. They do not bear Flowers till the ſecond Year.

Fritillaries have ſmall round Roots made of two pieces, as if joined together, from whence ſprings a Stalk bearing the Flower. There are great Varieties of them of divers Colours, and ſome ſingle, and others double, of which ſome flower in *March*, ſome in *April*, *May* and *Auguſt*. The Roots loſe their Fibres as ſoon as the Stalks are dry; and may then, or at any time, before the Middle of *Auguſt* be taken up, and kept dry ſome time; though they ſhould not be taken up too ſoon, nor kept too long

out

out of the Ground, both being apt to weaken them.

G.

Gentianella is a low Plant, yielding many blue Flowers in *April* and *May*.

Glaſtenbury-Thorn which bloſſoms in *December*, as other Thorns do in Summer. Its firſt Original coming, as they ſay, from *Glaſtenbury* Monaſtery: 'Tis raiſed and increaſed as the common Thorn.

Gilly-flowers, or rather *July* Flowers, from the Month they blow in, are of very great Variety; but they may be reduced to theſe four ſorts; Red and White, Crimſon and White, Purple and White, Scarlet and White, the various Kinds of which are too many to enumerate, and therefore I ſhall rather proceed to their Propagation and Culture. The chief thing to be conſidered to make them produce fair large Flowers, and many Layers, is the Soil in which you plant them, which ſhould be neither too ſtiff nor over light. In order to which provide a quantity of good freſh

Earth, and mix it with a Third-part of Cow-dung, or Sheeps dung, that hath been long made: To which add a ſmall quantity of Lime; lay this Mixture on a heap, and make the Top of it round that it may not take in wet: Let it lie ſo long as to ferment well together, turning of it up often that it may be mellow before you put it into your Pots, or Beds, for planting of your Layers in. Take your Layers off in *September* or *March*, which laſt is always beſt, and cut from them all the dead Leaves, and the Tops of all that are too long, which take up with as much Earth as you can, and ſet them in Pots, or in a warm place, where you may cover them in Winter, in the afore prepared Earth. They muſt be well watered in dry Seaſons, and not too much expoſed to the Noon-ſun; the Morning-ſun being eſteemed the beſt for them.

Some have uſed another ſort of Earth for them, and that is the Rubbiſh of a Tan-pit, that by long lying is turned into Earth. To one Barrow-full of which they add four of the Earth of Wood-ſtack: But what is eſteemed the beſt eſpecially for Layers, is the Earth in an old rotten

rotten Willow. When the Flowers begin to ſpindle, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each Root, ſhould be nipped off, leaving them only to bear Flowers, and the ſame thing muſt be obſerved about the Bud, which will make the Flowers the fairer, and gain the more Layers; by which the Kinds are continued and increaſed. The Spindles muſt be often tyed up, and as they grow in height to ſmall Rods, ſet on purpoſe by them, leſt by their bending they ſhould break, and their Flowers be loſt.

The chief Time of laying Gilly-flowers, is from the Middle of *June* to the Middle of *July*, which muſt be done thus: The ſtrongeſt Side-ſhoots having Joints ſufficient for laying, are to be choſen, whoſe ſides and end of the Top-leaves are to be cut off; the undermoſt part of the middlemoſt Joints are to be cut off half through, and the Stalk from thence ſlit through the Middle upwards to the next Joint; the Earth is to be opened underneath to receive it, and the Layer to be gently bent down into it, with a ſmall Hoop-ſtick to keep it down, the End of the Layer being bent

bent upwards, that ſo the ſlit may be kept open when covered with Earth, which muſt be kept well watered, eſpecially if the Seaſon be dry. It will make them root the ſooner, ſo as that you may remove them with the Earth, about the beginning of *September* following, into Pots or Beds of the aforeſaid Earth, which muſt be ſhaded and gently watered; but too much Water may be apt to rot them, wherefore they are to be ſheltered from Rain with Boards, ſupported with Forks and Sticks laid on them, but not too near leſt they ſhould periſh for want of Air. Care alſo is to be had in tranſplanting of them, that the Layers are not ſet too deep which is what hath occaſioned the loſs of many. And if any ſhould not have taken root, you may lay them a new, and make the Cut a little deeper, and ſo let them remain till Spring, and you may then plant them out as you ſee fit.

Some of theſe Flowers, in Summer, ſhoot up but with one Stem or Stalk, without any Layers; which if ſuffered to blow, the Root dies: Wherefore the Spindle muſt be cut off in time, that it may

may ſprout anew, which will preſerve the Root; but when any of them die in Pots, they are to be emptied of the old Earth, and new put in before another Flower is planted therein. If Roots produce too many Layers, in good Flowers, three or four are enough to be laid. When your Gilliflowers blow, if they break the Pod, open it with a Penknife or Lancet at each Diviſion, as low as the Flower has burſt it, and bind it about with a narrow ſlip of Goldbeater's Skin, which moiſten with your Tongue and it will ſtick together. The firſt Flowers are to be kept for Seeds, and their Pods left to ſtand as long as may be for danger of Froſt, and kept as much as poſſible from Wet: The Stems, with the Pods, muſt be cut off and dried ſo as not to loſe the Seed, which is ripe when black and the Cod dry.

The beſt time to ſow the Seed is the beginning of *April*, if the Froſts are over, on indifferent good Ground mix'd with Aſhes in a place which has only the Morning Sun; they muſt not be ſown too thick, and the ſame Earth ſhould be ſifted over them a quarter of an Inch thick that you prepared for the planting of them

them in; the Seedlings, when grown to a conſiderable height, may in *Auguſt* or *September* following be removed into Beds, where they muſt ſtand till they flower. If you have any Gilliflowers that are broken, ſmall, or ſingle, you may graft other Gilliflowers on them that are more choice, but graft them on the moſt woody part of the Stalk, the beſt way is Whip-grafting. The Earth about your Gilliflowers ought to be renewed once in two Years at leaſt; for by that time they will have exhauſted the better and more appropriated part of the Earth and Soil.

H.

HEllebor is of ſeveral ſorts; as the Black, which flowers at *Chriſtmas*, and the White and Red, which flowers in *June*: Their Roots are compoſed of divers long brown Strings running deep in the Ground, from whoſe big End the Leaves and Flowers ariſe. They may be increaſed by parting the Roots; and as they are hardy and abide long without removing, they ſhould at firſt be planted in good Ground.

Hepa-

Hepatica or *Liverwort*, is a very fine Flower, never riſing high, yet yielding variety of Bloſſoms in *March*, of which the White is moſt valued; they deſerve your Labour and Care, which is not much to plant and propagate.

Honey-Suckle: Of this Plant there are three ſorts; *firſt*, the Common One, 2*dly*, that called the Double One, producing a multitude of ſweet Flowers growing ſeveral Stories one above another. 3. The Red *Italian Honey-Suckle*, which grows ſomewhat like the Wild or Common One, but has redder Branches, the Flower longer and better formed than thoſe of the former, being of a fine red colour before they are fully grown, but afterwards more yellow about the Edges. They flower in *May* and *June*, and are eaſily increaſed of Layers or Cuttings.

Hollihocks far exceed the *Poppies* for their Durableneſs, and are very ornamental, eſpecially the Double, whereof there are various Colours: They are ſown one Year and flower the next; they may be removed in *Auguſt* or *September* from your Seminary, they being rais'd of Seeds, into their proper places of growth, which

ſhould

ſhould be near ſome Shelter from the Wind becauſe of their Height.

Hollow Roots are of ſeveral ſorts, they come up in *March*, and flower in *April*, and fade away again in *May*; they may be kept out of the Ground two or three Months; they increaſe very much in any Soil, but they like the Sandy beſt, if not too much expoſed to the Sun.

The *Humble Plant*, ſo called becauſe ſo ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates it ſelf on the Ground, and in ſhort time elevates it ſelf again; 'tis raiſed in a hot Bed, being preſerved with great care, it being one of the moſt tender Exoticks we have.

Hyacinths, or *Jacinths*, are all Bulbous rooted, except the Tuberous rooted *Indian Hyacinth*, which we reſerve for the Conſervatory. The ſorts of them which are Muſcaries or Grape-flowers, whereof there are great diverſities, as Yellow, Aſh-coloured, Red, White, Blue, and Sky-coloured, *&c.* and alſo the Fair-haired branched *Jacinth*, the fair curled haired *Jacinth*, the Blue, White and Bluiſh, Starry *Hyacinth* of *Peru*, and the blue ſilly leaved ſtarry *Hyacinth*, that yields fair Flowers on large Stalks. Theſe flower

in

in *May* and may be removed in *Auguſt*; they loſe not their Fibres, and ſo are not to be kept long out of the Ground.

But there are ſeveral ſorts of them that loſe their Fibres, and may be kept longer out of the Ground, and are to be preferred to the other, for that they come early in the Year, as from *February* to *April*, being very ſweet and well-coloured.

Some are more double, as well White as Blue, and therefore are to be eſteemed becauſe of their Party-flowring.

I.

INdian, or *Garden-Creſſes*, may be raiſed of Seed in hot Beds, if you deſire them forward; elſe if you ſow them in *April* in good Garden Ground, they will thrive very well; they are from a Flower become a good Sallad.

Indian Reed has fair large green Leaves coming from the Joints of the Stalks, which bear divers Flowers on the Top, like the *Corn-Flag*, of a bright Crimſon Colour, being ſucceeded by three ſquare Heads, containing Seeds. It hath a white tuberous Root, by parting of which 'tis encreaſed. There is alſo a ſort with Yellow

low Flowers, they muſt be ſet in Boxes of good Earth, often watered, and houſed in Winter, for one Night's Froſt deſtroys them.

Iriſes are both Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted: The Bulbous afford very great variety; ſome of them (as the *Perſian*) flowring in *February* or *March*, others in *April*, *May*, *June* and *July*. There are ſome of them very fair and beautiful, their Colours are either Blue, Purple, Aſh-coloured, Peach-colour'd, Yellow, White, or variegated. Their Roots may be taken up as ſoon as the Leaves begin to wither, for ſoon after they are quite withered, the Bulbs will iſſue out more Fibres, and then it will be too late to remove them otherwiſe you may keep them dry till *Auguſt*. They delight in good Ground, but not too rich; on a Sunny Bank, but not too hot: The Eaſtern Aſpect is the beſt.

Thoſe with Tuberous Roots are not altogether ſo various as the Bulbous, yet they afford many curious Flowers, the beſt whereof is the *Chalcedonian Iris*, vulgarly called *the Toad Flag* from its dark marbled Flower. This Species of them ought to be carefully ordered, elſe it will not thrive well; it requires warm and rich

rich Soil to be planted in, and becauſe 'tis apt to ſhoot forth green Leaves before Winter, it expects to be a little ſheltered from the Cold. Theſe may be taken up when the Leaves begin to dry, and kept ſome time in the Houſe, and then replanted in *September* or *October*, which will make them thrive the better. The other ſorts of Tuberoſe Rooted ones are much more hardy, and encreaſe exceedingly in good Ground.

Jucca-India hath a large Tuberous Root and Fibres, whence ſprings a great round Tuft of hard, long, hollow, green Leaves with Points as ſharp as Thorns. Its Flowers conſiſt of ſix Leaves, being of a reddiſh bluſh-colour. It muſt be ſet in Boxes that are large and deep, and houſed in Winter, tho' ſome ſay it will endure our Climate.

Junquils are a kind of Daffodils, and muſt be ordered like them; they flower about *April*, and *May*, and are encreaſed by parting the Roots.

L.

Ladies Slipper is a Flower valued by moſt Floriſts, although wild in many

Places of the North of *England*: It yieldeth its Flowers early in Summer, is a hardy Plant in reſpect of Cold, but not very apt to be increaſed.

Ladies Smock has ſmall ſtringy Roots that run in the Ground, and comes up in divers places, by parting of which it may be increaſed.

Larks Heels are of ſeveral ſorts, as well double as ſingle, tho' but one kind is worth preſerving, and that is the double upright *Larks-Heel* with jagged Leaves, tall upright ſtalked, branched at top, and bearing many double Flowers, ſome Purple, and ſome Blue, &c. and ſome Roots now and then produce ſtrip'd and variegated Flowers with Blue, White, &c. The Seeds ſucceed the Flowers in ſmall hard Pods that are black and round, which being ſowed, will produce ſome ſingle, but moſtly double Flowers: The Roots in Winter periſh: They flower ſooner or later, according as they are ſown. The uſual time of ſowing them is the beginning of *April*; but to get good Seed ſome may be ſown as ſoon as ripe in places defended from long Froſts, and one of theſe Winter Plants is worth ten of thoſe planted in the Spring.

Lentiſe

Lentiſe is a beautiful Ever-green, that thrives abroad with us with a little Care and Shelter; it may be propagated by Suckers and Layers.

Lily: Of this Plant there are divers kinds, as, 1. the *Fiery Red Lily*, that bears many fair Flowers on an high Stalk, of a fiery Red at the top, but at the bottom declining to an Orange-colour, with ſmall black Specks. 2. The *double Red Lily*, having Orange-coloured ſingle Flowers, with little brown Specks on the ſides, and ſometimes but one fair double Flower. 3. The *Yellow Lily*, which is the moſt eſteemed of any, being a fine Gold-colour. 4. The common White one, which is like the Red. 5. The *White Lily* of *Conſtantinople*, ſmaller every way than the laſt, but bears a great many more Flowers. 6. The *double White Lily*, which is like the common ſort except in Flowers, which are conſtantly double, and ſeldom open but in fair Weather. 7. The *Perſian Lily*, rooted like the Crown Imperial, beſet with Leaves to the middle of the Stalk, and from thence to the top with many ſmall Flowers hanging their Heads: Theſe (except the laſt, which flower in *May*) put forth their

Flowers in *June*: They are increaſed by parting of the Roots, which hold their Fibres, and therefore ſhould not be often removed; but when there is occaſion, the beſt time is when the Stalks are quite dried down, for then the Roots have feweſt Fibres: They ought to be ſet five Inches deep, and their Roots uncovered every Year without ſtirring the Fibres of the old Roots, the young ones may be parted from them, with only an addition of new rich Earth put to them, which will much advance the fairneſs of their Flowers.

Lilies of the Valley, tho' wild in ſome places are very much valued for their rich Scent and uſefulneſs in Phyſick: They are increaſed by parting of their Roots, and delight in a moiſt rich Soil, and to grow in the Shade. They flower in *May*.

Lupines are here annually ſown in Gardens for the ſake of their Flowers, but in *Italy* 'tis an ordinary Pulſe ſown in the Field for their Cattle. They are of two ſorts, the Greater and the Leſſer, ſome of which are Blue, White, and Yellow, which laſt is moſt valued for its Sweetneſs. They are annually to be ſown in *April*.

M.

M.

Mallows of the Garden, is a fair large Flower, much diverſified in their Form and Colour; the time of its flowering is in *Auguſt* and *September*, when the Flowers are paſt; the Seeds are contained in round flat Heads, and as they flower late, the firſt Flowers muſt be preſerved for Seed; for tho' the Plant is of ſome continuance, it is chiefly raiſed from Seed ſown the beginning of *April*, which will bear Flowers the ſecond Year.

Martagon. See *Lilies.*

Marvel of Peru, ſo termed from its wonderful variety of Flowers on the ſame Root: They flower from the beginning of *Auguſt* till Winter, being deſtroyed by the Froſts: The Seeds ſhould be ſet the beginning of *April*, and from their hot Beds removed into rich Earth, where they may have the benefit of the Sun: Upon their failure to flower the firſt Year, Horſe-dung and Litter muſt be laid on them before the Froſts, and ſo be covered all Winter, and they will flower the ſooner the ſucceeding Year, and the Roots of the beſt kind, when they have done Flowering,

ering, may be taken up and dried, and wrapped up in Woollen Rags, and ſo kept from Moiſture all Winter, and being ſet the beginning of *March* will proſper and bear.

Maracoc, uſually termed the *Paſſion-Flower*: This Plant is encreaſed by Suckers naturally coming from it, and if the Root be preſerved from the extremity of Froſts it will flower the better, it ſhould elſe be planted againſt a South Wall. They flower in *Auguſt*. Snails as naturally affect this Plant as they do the Fruit of the Nectarine Tree, and as Cat's do *Marum Syriacum*, and therefore care muſt be taken to defend them.

Meadow Saffron is of ſeveral ſorts and colours, and is both double and ſingle. Their Roots being ſet about the end of *Auguſt* or beginning of *September*, will ſuddenly put forth Fibres, and ſoon after Flowers, being firſt blown from the time of the ſetting of the dry Roots of all others; they are eaſily planted, the Roots loſing their Fibres, which may be taken up as ſoon as the green Leaves are dried down, and kept out of Ground, till the time of planting: they will thrive almoſt in any Soil, tho' they affect moiſt beſt.

Mezereon

Mezereon grows about three or four Foot high, the Leaves of which appear not till the Flowers are paſt, which are of a pale Peach-colour, ſome near Red, and others quite White. They are ſucceeded by ſmall Berries that are of a fine Red when ripe. The Berries and Seeds are to be ſown in good light Earth in Boxes as ſoon as ripe, or elſe ſuch Earth laid under the Shrubs, for the Seeds, as they ripen to fall into; and afterwards, to be covered with the ſame Mould, but not too thick.

Moly, or *Wild Garlick*, is of ſeveral ſorts and kinds, as the *Great Moly of Homer*, the *Indian Moly*, the *Moly of Hungary*, *Serpents Moly*, the *Yellow Moly*, *Spaniſh Purple Moly*, *Spaniſh Silver-capped Moly*, *Dioſcorides's Moly*, the *Sweet Moly of Montpelier*, &c. The Roots are tender and muſt be carefully defended from Froſts.

As for the time of their flowering, the *Moly of Homer* flowers in *May* and continues till *July*, and ſo do all the reſt except the laſt, which is late in *September*. They loſe their Fibres, and may be taken up when the Stalks are dry, and the biggeſt Roots preſerved to ſet again, caſting away all the ſmall Off-ſets, wherewith

many of them are apt to be peſtered, eſpecially if they ſtand long unremoved. They are hardy, and will thrive in any Soil.

N.

Shrub Nightſhade has a woody Stock and Branches, dark ſad green Leaves, and flowers like that of the *common Nightſhade*; it is encreaſed by Layers, and flowers the end of *May*.

Nonſuch is diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, the ſingle *Nonſuch Flower* of *Conſtantinople*, or *Flower of Briſtol*, which bears a great Head of many Scarlet Flowers, whereof there is another, which only differs in the Colour of the Flowers, that at firſt are of a Bluſh-colour, but grow paler, and a third with white Flowers. And the double rich Scarlet *Nonſuch*, which is a large double-headed Flower of the richeſt Scarlet Colour: They flower the latter end of *June*; they are a hardy Plant, but proſper the worſt in hot or too rank Ground. They continue long, and are increaſed by taking young Roots from the old at the end of *March*, when they come up with many Heads;

Heads; each of which divided with ſome ſhare of Roots will grow, and ſoon come to bear Flowers.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your Flowers, for the Rarity of it; becauſe its Pods, tho' not fully ripe, if you offer to take them between your Fingers, will fly to pieces, and cauſe the Unwary to ſtartle at the Snap. This Plant is Annually raiſed of Seeds, and only propagated for Fancy ſake.

P.

EVerlaſting *Peaſe* is ſo called; becauſe, although it be firſt raiſed of Seed, yet it Annually produces new Branches, which furniſhes you with many Bloſſoms. 'Tis eaſily propagated by the Seed which muſt be ſown early in the Spring: for the Seed is long in coming up, and muſt be kept well weeded. Some think it would be a great Improvement to ſow Land with it, becauſe of the great Bulk one Seed produces.

Peony is a Plant of ſeveral ſorts, as the ſingle and the double. The firſt is very uſeful in Phyſick, and bears a Flower of a purple red Colour. The

ſecond

ſecond are of ſeveral ſorts; as Firſt, The double purple *Peony* which is ſomething ſmaller than the common red one, and the Leaves of a whiter green. Secondly, The double Carnation *Peony* of a bright ſhining Carnation-colour, at the firſt opening, but daily waxing paler, till almoſt white, but never drops the Leaves, which wither on the Stalk. Thirdly, The double bluſh or white *Peony* large flowered, and at firſt opening, tinctured with a light bluſh, but in a few days turns perfectly white, and continues ſo, long before it decays, and then withers on the Stalk: 'tis the beſt ſort yet come to our knowledge. Fourthly, The double-ſtriped *Peony* that is ſmaller than the laſt, and the Flowers of a fine red, ſtriped with white, laſts long, and drops no Leaf.

All the ſeveral ſorts of them flower in *May*, are hardy Plants, and endure long in the Ground without ſtirring. The only time to remove them is *October*; none of theſe Roots will grow but ſuch as have Sprouts or Buds to them, which you may part from the main Root, which ſpreads in the Ground. The double ones ſome Years bring Seeds

to

to perfection; which being ſown very thin, in *September*, and let ſtand two Years where ſown, will produce them, and ſometimes Varieties.

Periploca is a Plant that twiſts it ſelf about a Pole, as the Hop: It lives over the Winter, and yearly puts forth ſmall blue Bloſſoms, and is increaſed by Layers.

Perriwincle is a low creeping Plant, ſome bearing white, ſome blue Flowers; it will grow in any ſhady place, or under the Droping of Trees, and its Leaves are always green. There is alſo a ſort of it, whoſe Leaves are very finely gilded, which will make a fine ſhow under gilded Trees.

Pinks, though a mean Flower, yet the common red ſort, or the double ones planted on the Edges of your Walks, againſt the ſides of your Banks; will not only preſerve your Banks from moldring down, but when in bloſſom are a great Ornament, and an excellent Perfume; and when out of bloſſom they may be clipped by a Line, which will keep your Borders even and ſtraight. They flower in *June*, and are commonly raiſed of Seed, or planted out by parting

parting of the Roots which are apt to ſpread.

Poppies are a fine Flower for Colour, only of an ill Scent, and not laſting: They are of divers Colours, and very double; as Red, Purple, White, and ſome ſtriped; but the moſt eſteemed is the fine Golden-coloured one, which flowers in *May*. They yield much Seed by which you may increaſe them, or they will increaſe themſelves by the falling of the Seed.

London-Pride is a pretty Fancy, and does well for Borders; 'tis increaſed by parting of the Roots.

Primroſe is an early ſpringing Flower, of which there are great Varieties; as the double Pale, Yellow, ſingle Green, ſingle Yellow, the Red, the Scarlet, the red Hoſe in Hoſe, the double Red, *&c.* Their Seed ſown in *September*, or in a Bed of good Earth, will come up at Spring; or you may increaſe them by parting of the Roots.

Q.

Queen's-Gilliflower, or *Dame's-violets*, are of ſeveral ſorts; as the ſingle

with

with a pale Bluſh, the ſingle White, the double White. Like the ſingle only there are many Flowers on a Branch, ſtanding thick on a long Stalk, of a pure white and ſweet Scent. The Purpliſh differing only in the Colour of the Flowers, that are of a fine pleaſant, light, reddiſh Purple; and the double ſtriped, which is moſt eſteemed.

Theſe Plants flower the beginning of *June*, and blow till the End of *July*; being eaſily raiſed from any Slip or Branch, which ſet in the Ground at Spring, and ſhaded, and watered, will grow: but the Buds of it muſt be nipped off as ſoon as they appear, for Flowers; otherwiſe they will blow and kill the Root.

R.

Ranunculus's are to be ordered like Anemonies. They excel all Flowers in the Richneſs of their Colours; nor is there any Flowers ſo fine and fair, as the larger ſorts of them, of which there are great Variety; as the double White, Crow-foot of *Candia*, the Cloth of Silver Crow-foot, the double Yellow Crow-

Crow-foot or *Asian Ranunculus*, the double Red one of *Asia*, the ſtriped ones, the Monſter of *Rome* very rich and double, the Monſter ſtriped, the Puroin of *Rome*, the *Morvila*, the *Ferius*, the *Fenius Trache*, the *Ranunculus* of *Aleppo*. The beſt of the ſingle ones are the Golden *Ranunculus* ſtriped with Scarlet. The *Roſa Frize*, the *Roman*, the *African*, the *Beſanon*, the *Melidone*, the *Panniſian*, the *Didonian*, &c.

They muſt be planted in a very rich dry Earth, and about Midſummer taken up and kept dry in Papers or Boxes till they are ſet again, which ſhould be done in *December*, for they come up too ſoon if ſet earlier, and are deſtroyed by the Froſts, unleſs they be daily covered and carefully aired. When they come up in *March* or *April*, they ſhould be often watered. Their Leaves once nipt by the Froſt, which their brown Colour will diſcover, often kills them to the Root; but covering of them often recovers them.

S.

S.

Scabious, the common ſort grows wild, but thoſe planted in Gardens are of ſeveral ſorts, the *White flowered Scabious*, the *Red Scabious* of *Auſtria*, and the *Indian Scabious*: Theſe Plants commonly die after their Seeding. The two firſt flower about *July*, and the other in *September*, ſo that to get good Seed from them, the beſt way is the beginning of *June* to remove the young Plants, to keep them from runing into Flower the firſt Year, which will cauſe them to bring Flowers ſooner the next, and ſo have time to ripen the Seeds.

The *Senſible Plant*, ſo called by reaſon that as ſoon as you touch it, the Leaf ſhrinks up together, and in a little time dilates it ſelf again: And the *Humble Plant*, ſo called, becauſe as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates it ſelf on the Ground, and in ſhort time elevates it ſelf again: They are both of them raiſed in hot Beds, and preſerved with great care, being the moſt tender Exotick we have.

Snap Dragon, or *Calves-Snout*, ſo called from the form of its Bloſſom. It has ſome

ſome pretty Diverſities, as the *White Snap-Dragon*, which is very common; the White variegated one, the Red, which is of two or three ſorts, and the Yellow: They flower from *May* to *July*, and the Seeds are ripe in *Auguſt*, they being all raiſed of Seeds, and bear Flowers the ſecond Year, when the old Roots commonly periſh, yet the Slips being taken off and ſet, will grow; the beſt being thoſe that do not riſe to flower, and the beſt time of ſetting them is the end of *May* or beginning of *June*.

Snow-Drops, ſo called becauſe they ſhew their Snow White Flowers ſometimes in *January*, for which early blowing they are eſteemed. They are increaſed by parting the Roots.

Sow-Bread is of ſeveral ſorts, as the bright ſhining Purple, the Vernal one, the pale Purple, and thoſe that flower in Spring, alſo White ones ſingle, *&c.* ſo that ſome of the ſorts are always in flower from *April* to *October*.

The *Spring Cyclamens* are the beſt, eſpecially the double ones: They ſeldom increaſe by Roots, and therefore are raiſed by Seeds; the Head of the Veſſel that contains them, after the Flowers are paſt, ſhrink

ſhrink down and wind the Stalks in a Scrowl about them, and lieth on the Ground hid under the Leaves, where they grow great and round, containing ſome ſmall Seeds, which as ſoon as ripe muſt be ſown in Pots or Boxes in good light Earth, and covered near a Finger thick. When they are ſprung up, and the ſmall Leaves dried down, ſome more of the ſame Earth is to be put upon them; and after the ſecond Year they muſt be removed, where they may ſtand and bear Flowers: ſet them about nine Inches aſunder.

Spider-Wort: The *Italian* and the *Savoy* are the only ones fit for your choice. They flower about the beginning of *June*. They are hardy Plants, and live and thrive in any Soil, but beſt in a moiſt one.

Star-Flowers are of ſeveral ſorts, as the *Star-Flower* of *Arabia*, the great white *Star-Flower* of *Bethlehem*, the *Star-Flower* of *Naples*, the Yellow *Star-Flower* of *Bethlehem*, &c.

The *Arabian* flowers in *May*, that of *Naples* and the Yellow in *April*, and ſome ſorts of them not till *Auguſt*. They loſe their Fibres, ſo that the Roots may be taken up as ſoon as the Stalks are dry, and

kept out of the Ground until the end of *September*, except the Yellow, which will keep out but a little time; and the *Arabian* and *Æthiopian* are ſo tender as not to endure the Severity of a long Froſt, for which reaſon they ſhould be planted in Boxes, and ſet in rich Earth; but the reſt are hardy.

Stock-Gilliflowers are uſually diſtinguiſhed into Single and Double ones: The Single are only valuable for their bearing of Seeds; the Double ones may be diſtinguiſhed into 1. the double *Stock-Gilliflower* with divers Colours. 2. The Double ſtriped with White. 3. Another double one not raiſed from Seed. 4. The Yellow, whoſe Seeds produce double Yellow ones.

They begin to flower in *April* and flouriſh in *May*, and ſo continue to do till the Froſts check them. To raiſe them, procure good Seed, and of the right kind, which the Seed of thoſe ſingle ones that bear fine Leaves in a Bloſſom are ſaid to afford; and alſo the White ſingle ones, and the Yellow double ones; theſe are to be ſown at the Full of the Moon in *April*, not too thick, in good light Earth, and when grown three or four Inches high,

muſt

muſt be removed into other Earth, or they may be ſet again in the ſame Earth, after turning of it, and mixing ſome Sand with it; which muſt be done ſpeedily upon their taking up, that they may be ſet again preſently at convenient diſtances, and in ſome time ſerve them ſo again to prevent their growing high; by which means they will grow more hardy, grow low, and ſpread in Branches; which will make them endure the Winter, and be better to remove in Spring, than ſuch as run up with long Stalks, which ſeldom eſcape the Winter Froſts. It may be ſeen in Spring by the Buds, which will be double and which ſingle, for the former will have their Buds rounder and bigger than the others; them remove with care, not breaking off the Roots, but taking up a Clod of Earth with them, and ſet them in your Flower-Garden, where they ſhall abide all Summer in good Earth; where being ſhaded, they will grow and bear Flowers as well as if not removed at all. Thoſe that are ſingle may ſtand to bear Seed, that muſt be yearly ſown to preſerve the kinds; for after they have born Flowers they are apt to die, but may be preſerved by Slips or Cuttings, that will

grow and bear Flowers the next Spring. The manner of doing of which, is in *March* to chooſe ſuch Branches as do not bear Flowers, which being cut ſome diſtance from the Stock, ſlit at the end of the Slip, about half an Inch, in three or four places; then peel the Rind back as far as it is ſlit, and take away the inward Wood, turning up the Bark, which muſt be ſet three Inches in the Ground, by making of a round Hole that depth, and putting the Slip into it, with the Bark ſpread out on each ſide or end thereof; which cover up, and ſhade and water for ſome time, and the Ground being good it will grow and bear. If you take away the blowing Sprigs the preceding *Autumn*, it will much further their Duration.

Sweet Williams, or *Sweet Johns*, are of ſeveral ſorts, but the Double and the Velvet are chiefly worth your propagating; every Slip of them ſet in Spring will grow. They flower in *July*, and if their Seed be kept and ſown, other varieties of them may be gained, which muſt be ſown in *April*; they do not flower till the ſecond Year: They do very well to ſow in Borders, and make a fine ſhew.

T.

T.

THE *Thorn Apple* is of two ſorts, the Greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round Stalk, four or five Foot high, branched at the Joints with large dark green Leaves, jagged about the Edges, and having large bell-faſhion'd white Flowers at the Joints, are ſucceeded by great round prickly green Heads, opening when ripe into three or four parts, and full of blackiſh flat Seeds. And the Leſſer, differing from the other in the ſmalneſs of the Leaves that are ſmooth, rent at the Edges, and Stalks without Branches; the Flowers are not ſo big but more beautiful, the Heads rounder, leſs and harder than the other. The Roots of both die in Winter. They are common, and will grow any where, being raiſed of Seeds.

Toad Flax are of ſeveral ſorts, as, the *Wild Flax* with a white Flower, broader leav'd than the common Flax, whoſe Root will abide many Years. The *Yellow flowered Flax*, whoſe Roots are durable, for tho' the Branches die in Winter, the Root will ſend up new ones next Spring. The *Toad Flax*, whoſe Root dies as ſoon as

the Seed is ripe. The *Sweet purple Flower*, whoſe Root periſheth. The *Toad Flax* of *Valentia* is yellow flowered; and Brown *Toad Flax* with reddiſh Flowers. They flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and the Seed is ripe ſoon after: Such whoſe Roots abide the Winter are fit to be ſet together, the reſt to be ſet with Seedlings in ſome place open to the Sun. They come up dry and need but little Attendance.

Tulips afford ſuch great variety that it would be endleſs to make a Catalogue of their ſeveral ſorts, ſince every Year produces new kinds of them. Their Colours being from the deepeſt Dye to the pureſt White, intermixed with the brighteſt Yellow, the tranſcendenteſt Scarlet, the graveſt Purple, with other Compounds inclining to Green and Blue, *&c.* I ſhall therefore only name a few of the principal and beſt of them, and begin with the *Precoces* or *early blowing Tulips*, of which ſorts may be reckoned

The *Floriſante*, which is low flowered, of a pale Fleſh-colour, marked with ſome Crimſon and pale Yellow and the bottom Blueiſh. The *Blindenburg middle ſized*, the tops of whoſe Leaves are of a Peaſe-bloſſom-colour, the ſides White, Yellow

and

and Blueiſh. The *General Molwilk*, well marked with Carnation White and Yellow. The *Morillion Cramoſine* of a bright Crimſon or Scarlet and pure White. The *Periſhot* of a ſhining blueiſh Colour often marked with White. The *Fair Ann* of a Claret Colour with Flakes of White. The *Omen*, a fair large well-formed Flower, of a pale Roſe-colour, with many Veins of Crimſon with great Stripes of White. The *Galatea*, the *Superintendant*, the *Aurora*, &c.

The next are thoſe called the *Medias*, or *middle flowering Tulips*, as the *General Eſſex*, which is Orange-coloured ſtriped with Yellow, and the bottom of a Purple. The *Pluto* of a Sooty Orange-colour, variably marked with light and dark Yellow. The *Agot Robbin Paragon* of a ſullen Red, marked with Dun-colour Crimſon and White. The *Royal Tudeal*, of a ſad Red-colour about the Edges, whipped with Crimſon and ſtriped with pale Yellow. *Cardinal Elambiant*, a pale Scarlet marked with White. *Morillion* of *Antwerp*, a pale Scarlet and pale Yellow. *Bell Branc*, a dark brown Crimſon well marked and ſtriped with White; with many others.

The times of their flowering is the latter end of *March*, *April* and *May*; and to continue them the longer, pretty ſtrong Hazle Rods bended Archways are ſtuck in the Allys, of ſuch an height that the Flowers may not reach them; over which a Tilt, made of Cap-paper, is laid, ſo ſtarched together that it may be wide enough to reach the middle of each ſide, with Rods paſted along the ſides of this Tilt, as in Maps, to roll it up, and to each Rod a String in the middle to tie to the Bows over the Flowers to keep the Wind from raiſing or blowing it off.

As to the planting *Tulips*, make your Beds for them of freſh light Earth, a Foot deep, and a Yard ſquare, which will contain thirty Roots placed at about three or four Inches diſtance; but ſuch as are deſigned for Seed muſt be ſunk two Inches lower than the others, leſt their Stalks dry before the Seed ripen; and do not ſet two Flowers of the ſame Colour together. When the others put forth their Leaves, if any of them do not appear, or their Leaves fade, the Earth is to be opened to the bottom to find its Diſtemper; and if the Root be moiſt and ſquaſhy there is no hopes of it; but if hard, 'tis reco-

recoverable by applying dry Sand and Soot to it, but not to blow that Year: And when 'tis taken up, which must be done as soon as the Fibres are gone, care must be had to keep it free from Moisture, till the Season require it to be set again.

Tulip Roots need no watering, but when they begin to flower you may shelter them with Tilts, especially in the Night, to keep off the sharpness of the Frosts; such as hang their Heads must be tied up to small Rods that will just reach the Flowers. When they drop their Leaves break off the Pods of all but what are intended for Seed, which must be clean, three edged ones, and of such Flowers as are large and strong, and the Bottoms either Blue, Dark, or Purple, these must stand longer than the rest because of the Seeds ripening. As soon as the Stalks of the Tulips are dry and withered, the Roots will lose their Fibres, at which time they must be taken up every Year, especially those of any value, and every sort put by themselves, that you may know how to set them again without Confusion; which you may know how to do by laying them on distinct Papers on which their Names are writ. They must

muſt be laid in the Sun to dry, and then put into Boxes and kept in a dry Room, and once in a Fortnight or three Weeks be look'd on to ſee that they do not mould, which if they are not gently aided and aired in the Sun ſometimes they will be apt to do, which will ſpoil the Roots: If any of them are ſhriveled or crumpled, and feel ſoft, it is a ſign of their decaying; to prevent which, wrap them up in Wool dipped in Sallet Oyl, and place them where the Warmth of the Sun may juſt reach them: About the end of *Auguſt* ſet them in the Earth, and mix Wood-Aſhes and Soot with ſome fine Mould and place about them. They ſhould be covered with a Pot that no Wet may hurt them till the Fibres are put forth, which will be at the end of *September* or not at all, about which time the other Roots ſhould be ſet in the ſame manner and form. If you dung the Earth you plant them in, it ſhould be with Neat's Dung that has lain ſo long as to be rotten. The beſt Compoſition, if the Earth be not naturally light enough for them, is two parts of Neat's Dung, two parts of freſh Earth, and two parts of Sea Sand where 'tis to be had, for want of which,

Brook-

Brook-ſand will do, which ſhould be well mixed and turned up together, before it be laid into the Tulip-bed.

To raiſe Variety of *Tulips*, the beſt way is by ſaving of the Seed which are ripe, when the Pods begin to open at the Top, which cut off with the Stalks from the Root, and keep the Pods upright that the Seed do not fall out of them, which you may ſet in a ſunny Window, to perfect the ripening of them, and ſo let them remain till *September*, or thereabouts, and then ſeparate the Seed from the Chaff, which ſow in Boxes of about ſix Inches deep: Four Inches of which fill with the fineſt ſifted Mould that can be got, which muſt be light and rich, and rather ridled in than preſſed down of an equal Thickneſs; upon which ſow your Seeds about half an Inch aſunder; then let more of the ſame Earth be ridled over them, not above half an Inch thick if you ſow it in Boxes; but if you ſow the Seed in Beds, empty them four Inches deep of their old Earth, laying Tiles flat on the place you emptied; on which Tiles ſift ſome of your fineſt Earth, and order your Seed as before is directed in Boxes: When *March* comes

comes it will be convenient to water the Seeds a little.

The Seeds being thus managed, the Roots of each ſhould be taken up every Year till they flower; as ſoon as their Leaves are dry, and kept free from moiſture, or being too dry, till the latter End of *Auguſt*, and then be ſet again at wider Diſtances; the third Year they may produce two Leaves, and when they do they will flower, and after the firſt Year they may be ſet in a deeper Soil, and richer Earth; a rich Soil being what will make them thrive beſt, and a barren one flower beſt; the Change of Soil is what muſt be obſerved for them ſome time.

Maſtick Thyme is a Plant of a curious Scent, and vulgarly known, apt to be increaſed by Slips, and as apt to be deſtroyed by Cold; but 'tis worth your Care to preſerve it.

V.

Violet Morian, or *Canterbury Bells*, come up the firſt Year, the whole Plant dies as ſoon as the Seeds are ripe, of which 'tis raiſed, which ſhould be ſown in

in *April*, and afterwards removed where the Plants may ſtand to bear Flowers.

Violets of all ſorts both double and ſingle, are multiplied by Slips. The double *Violets* do very well for Borders.

Valerian is raiſed of Slips or Seeds.

W.

Wall-Flowers are of ſeveral ſorts, as the common ones, the great ſingle one, the great double one, the ſingle White, the double White, the double Red, and the pale Yellow. All which ſorts flower about the latter End of *March*, and in *April*, and *May*; they are increaſed or continued by Slips planted in *March*, which ſhould be ſet againſt a South-wall, whereunto they ſhould be faſtened, and defended from Froſts and hard Weather, eſpecially the double ones.

Woolf's-bane is an early Flower, and may be removed at any time; 'tis increaſed by parting of the Roots.

An Account of HOPPS, *By a* Kentiſh *Gentleman.*

THere being the greateſt Plantation of *Hopps* in *Kent* of any County in *England*, I ſhall give you an Account of the way and manner of planting and ordering them there.

Choice of Ground to plant with Hopps.

The ſtrongeſt richeſt Ground is moſt proper for them: Chuſe a warm dry Soil, that has a good depth of light Hazel Mould; if it be Rocky within two or three Foot of the Surface they proſper well; but by no means on a ſtiff Clay or ſpungy wet Land: If it may be, chooſe to plant on a piece of Meadow or Lay-ground, that has not been till'd or ſow'd for many Years, or on an old decay'd Orchard, for Land that is worn out with long bearing Corn, will require abundance of Dung to bring it into any tolerable condition to bear a Crop of Hopps.

The Situation of the Ground.

The Situation of it, with reſpect to the Points of the Compaſs, is not much material; tho' an Inclination to *South* or *Weſt*

West, no doubt, is preferable, where it may be had; but if the Ground lie expoſed to the *North-East* or *South-West* Winds, care muſt be taken, that there be at ſome diſtance a Shelter of tall Trees or Hedges, becauſe the former are apt to nip the tender Shoots in Spring, and the latter frequently break and blow down the Poles, and very much endanger the Hopps at the latter end of Summer.

How to prepare the Ground for Planting.

In the Winter before you deſign to plant, plough the Ground and harrow it even; and if it be Stony, gather up and carry off the Stones; and lay upon it, in heaps, a good quantity of freſh rich Earth or well-rot Dung and Earth mixt together, ſufficient to put half a Buſhel into every Hole to plant the Hopps in, unleſs the natural Ground be very freſh and good. Then on a ſtraight ſide of the Field, at a convenient diſtance from the Hedge, ſtretch a Line with Knots tied in it, at about 7 Foot diſtance, the whole length of the Ground, and place a ſharp pointed Stick at every knot; then lay aſide the Line, and with two forked Sticks of about 7 Foot long, you may from that firſt Row ſet out the whole Ground, by applying the two Forks to two of the Sticks

Sticks which were first set up; and placing another Row at the Ends where the forked Sticks meet Triangular-wise: Then at every Stick dig a Hole about a Foot and half wide, and fill it very full of the good Earth you brought in.

Choice of Sets. You ought to be very curious in the Choice of your Plants and Sets, as to the kind of Hop, for it is a very great Damage to the Planter, when his Garden proves a Mixture of several sorts of Hops, ripening at several times, the two best sorts are the white and the grey Bind; the latter is a large square Hop more hardy, bears a plentiful Crop, and is something later ripe than the former. There is another sort of the white Bind which is ripe a Week or ten Days before the common, but 'tis more tender and bears but a thin Crop; the only Advantage is, it comes first to Market. He that plants three Grounds, or three distinct parts of his Ground, with these three sorts, will have the Convenience of picking them successively, as they become ripe.

Procure your Sets out of the Ground, that is intirely of the same sort you would have; let them be 5 or 6 Inches long, with 3 or more Joints or Buds on them;

them; all the old bind and hollow part of the Set being cut off.

If there be a ſort of Hop you value, and would increaſe Plants or Sets from, you may lay down the ſuperfluous Binds when you tye your Hops, cutting off the Tops, and burying them in the Hill; or when you dreſs your Hops, you may ſave all the Cuttings, and lay them in rows in a Bed of good Earth; for almoſt every part will grow, and become a good Set the next Spring.

Experiments have been made of raiſing a Hop-garden, by ſowing the Seeds, but it turns to no Account; becauſe 'tis not only a tedious way, but the Hops ſo produced will be of different kinds, and many of them wild and barren.

Seaſon of Planting.

There are two Seaſons for planting Hops, in *October*, and *March*, and both ſucceed very well; only in *October*, Sets are not to be had, unleſs from a Ground that is to be digg'd up, and deſtroy'd, and there is ſome danger that a wet Winter may rot the Sets. The moſt uſual time is in *March*, when Hops are cut and dreſs'd.

Manner of Planting.

You ought to plant five good Sets in every Hole with a Setting-ſtick; place

one in the Middle, and the reſt round about ſloaping, the Tops meeting at the Center; let them ſtand even with the Surface of the Ground; preſs them cloſe with your hand, and cover them with fine Earth, and place a Stick on each ſide the Hill to ſecure it.

After your Ground is thus planted, all that you have to do that Summer, is to keep the Hills clean from Weeds, to dig the Ground about the Month of *May*, to gather up the Stones, if more be turned up by digging, to raiſe a ſmall Hill round about the Plants, and to twiſt the young Binds or Branches together into a Bunch or Knot about *June*; for if you tye them up to ſmall Poles the firſt Year, in order to have a few Hops from them, it will not countervail the weakening of the Plants.

Dunging the Ground.

Having got ready a Mixin of Compoſt or Dung for your Hop-ground; the beſt time to lay it on is about *Michaelmas*, if the Weather be dry, that the Wheels of the Dung-cart may not dammage your Hops, nor furrow your Ground; otherwiſe you muſt ſtay till the Froſt has hardened the Ground, ſo as to bear the Dung-cart over. And this

this is the time to carry on your new Poles, to recruit thoſe that are decay'd and caſt out every Year.

If you have plenty of Dung, the beſt way is to ſpread it in the Alleys all over the Ground, and then dig it in the Winter following, which will require 80 or 100 Load to an Acre, reckoning bout 30 Buſhels to the Load. If you have not Dung enough to cover all your Ground in one Year, you may lay it on one part one Year, and on the reſt another, or a third; for there is no occaſion to dung the Ground after this manner more than once in three Years.

Thoſe that have but a ſmall quantity of Dung uſually content themſelves with laying on about twenty Load upon an Acre every Year; this they lay only on the Hills, either about *November*, or as ſome eſteem beſt, in Spring, when the Hops are dreſt, to cover them after they are cut, but then the Compoſt or Dung muſt be very well rotted and fine.

When you dig your Hop-Ground in *January* or *February*, let the Earth be taken away with a Spade round a- *Dreſſing Hops.*

bout the Hills, very near them, that you may more conveniently come at the Stock to cut it. Then in fair Weather, towards the end of *February*, if your Hops were planted the Spring before; or if your Ground be weak, you ought to dreſs them; but if your Ground be in perfection and ſtrong, the middle of *March* is a good time; and if it be apt to produce over-rank Binds, the latter end of *March* or the beginning of *April* may be ſoon enough.

Then having with an Iron Picker cleared away all the Earth out of the Hills, ſo as to make the Stock bare to the principal Roots, with a ſharp Knife cut off all the Shoots which grew up with Binds the laſt Year, and alſo all the young Suckers, that none be left to run in the Alleys and weaken the Hill. And it will do well to cut one part of the Stock lower than the other, and the following Year, to cut that part low which before you left higheſt, by which courſe you may expect ſtronger Binds, and yet keep the Hill in order.

In

In dreſſing Hops that were planted the Year before, you ought only to cut off the dead Tops, and the young Suckers that are ſprung from the Sets; and with a Hough cover the Stocks with fine Earth the thickneſs of your Finger,

When the Shoots begin to ſprout up a- *Poling Hops.*
bout the middle of *April*, you are to ſet Poles to the Hills; they muſt be ſet deep in the Ground with a ſquare Iron Pitcher or Crow, that they may endure the Winds; 3 Poles are enough for each Hill, let them be placed as near the Hill as may be, with their bending Tops turn'd outwards from the Hill, to prevent the intangling of the Binds; and let a Space between two Poles be left open to the South to admit the Sun-beams.

Your Poles ought to be 16 or 20 Foot long, more or leſs, according to the ſtrength of the Ground, and take care not to over-pole a young or weak Ground, for that will draw the Stock too much and weaken it; neither can you expect a Crop from an over-poled Ground, for the Branches which bear the Hops grow very little, till the Binds have over-reach'd the Pole, which when the Pole is too long

it cannot do, two ſmall Poles are ſufficient for a young Ground.

If you wait till the Sprouts or young Binds are grown about a Foot long, you will the better judge where to place the largeſt Poles; but if you ſtay till they are ſo long as to fall into the Alleys, 'twill be a prejudice to them, becauſe they will entangle with one another, and not ſo readily claſp about the Pole.

A Hop is thought to proſper beſt on a Maple or Aſpen Pole, becauſe of their Warmth, or becauſe the roughneſs of the Bark furthers the climbing of the Hop. But the Aſhen or Willow Poles are to be preferr'd for their laſting; and above all, the Cheſnut is the moſt durable.

If after the Hops are grown up, you find any of them under-poled, it will be worth the while to place taller Poles near thoſe that are too ſhort, to receive the Binds from them.

Tying of Hops. When the Binds are grown 2 or 3 Foot high, you muſt with your Hands guide them that do not claſp of themſelves to the neareſt Pole, turning them to the Sun, whoſe Courſe they always follow, and binding them with withered Ruſhes, but not ſo cloſe as to hinder their climbing

ing up the Pole. This you muſt continue to do till all the Poles are furniſh'd with Binds, of which 2 or 3 are enough to a Pole, and then pluck up all the Sprouts and Binds which you have no occaſion for; but if it be a young Ground, pluck up none of the uſeleſs Binds, but wrap them up together in the middle of the Hill.

When the Binds are grown beyond the reach of your Hands, if they forſake the Poles, a Stand-Ladder is very uſeful in the tying them up again.

If the Binds be very ſtrong and much over-grow the Poles, ſome adviſe to ſtrike off their Heads with a long Switch, to encreaſe their Branching below.

When the tying is finiſh'd, towards the end of *May*, you muſt give your Ground the Summer Digging, caſting up with the Spade ſome fine Earth into every Hill, and about a Month after, you ought to pare the Alleys with a Shovel and make up the Hills to a convenient bigneſs. *Summer Digging.*

There is no doubt but in a hot dry Summer a thorough watering would be a very great advantage to Hops; but to do that requires ſo much trouble and charge, that 'tis ſcarce practicable, unleſs *Watering Hops.*

you have a Stream at hand to flow the Ground.

When the Hops blow, if you find among them any wild or barren Hills, mark them, by driving a ſharpened Stick into every ſuch Hill, that they may be digged up and replanted.

Picking Hops. About the middle of *July* Hops begin to blow, and will be ready to gather about *Bartholomew-tide*; you may judge of their Ripeneſs by their ſtrong Scent, by their Hardneſs, and by the browniſh colour of their Seed. When you find them ripe, pick them with all the expedition you can, for a Storm of Wind will do them great miſchief at this time, by breaking off the Branches, and by bruiſing and diſcolouring the Hops; and 'tis well known, that Hops pick'd green and bright, will ſell for a third part more than thoſe which are diſcoloured and brown.

The moſt convenient way of picking them, is into a long ſquare Frame of Wood called a Binn, with a Cloth hanging on Tenter-hooks within it, to receive the Hops as they are pick'd. This is compoſed of four pieces of Wood joyned together, ſupported by four Legs, with a

Prop

Prop at each end to bear up another long piece of Wood plac'd at a convenient height over the middle of the Binn, upon which the Poles are laid to be pick'd. The Binn muſt be 8 Foot long and 3 Foot broad, 6 or 8 Perſons may work at it, 3 or 4 on each ſide, and 2 Poles may be pick'd at a time.

If conveniently you can, begin to pick your Hops on the Eaſt or North ſide of your Ground, which will prevent the South-weſt Wind from breaking into the Garden.

Having choſen a Plat of the Ground containing 11 Hills ſquare, place the Binn upon the Hill which is in the Centre, having 5 Hills on each ſide, and having pick'd them, remove the Binn into another piece of Ground of the ſame extent, and ſo go on till you have finiſh'd the whole.

When you draw up the Poles to be pick'd, take care not to cut the Binds too near the Hills, eſpecially when the Hops are green, becauſe it will occaſion an exceſſive flowing of the Sap. And if the Poles come up with difficulty, you may raiſe them with a piece of Wood in the nature of a Lever, which has a forked piece

piece of Iron with Teeth on the inside, faſtened within two Foot of the end.

Take care that the Hops be pick'd clean, *i. e.* free from Leaves and Stalks, and two or three times in a Day, if there be occaſion, empty the Binn into a Hop-bag made of coarſe Linen Cloth, and carry them immediately to the Oaſt or Kiln to be dry'd; for if they lie long in the Binn or Bag, they will heat and be diſcoloured.

If the Weather be hot, draw no more Poles than may be pick'd in an Hour; and if it may be, chooſe to gather them in fair Weather, when the Hops are dry, which will ſave ſome expence of Coals, and will better preſerve their Colour when they are dry'd.

Drying Hops. The beſt way of drying Hops, is with a Charcoal Fire on an Oaſt or Kiln covered with Hair-Cloth, of the ſame Form and Faſhion which is uſed to dry Malt on, which every Carpenter or Bricklayer in Countries where Hopps grow or Malt is made, knows how to build; ſo that little need be ſaid of it. The Kiln ought to be ſquare, and may be of 10, 12, 14, or 16 Foot over at the Top, where the Hops are laid, as your Plantation

tion requires, and your Room will allow. There ought to be a due Proportion between the Height and Breadth of the Kiln, and the Bigneſs of the Steddle where the Fire is kept, *viz.* if the Kiln be 12 Foot ſquare on the Top, it ought to be 9 Foot high from the Fire, and the Steddle ought to be ſix Foot and a half ſquare; and ſo proportionable in other Dimenſions.

You ought to ſpread the Hops even upon the Oaſt, a Foot thick, or more, if the Depth of the Curb will allow it: but take care not to over-load the Oaſt, if the Hops be green or Wet.

Let the Oaſt be firſt warmed with a Fire before you lay on the Hops, then keep an even ſteady Fire under them, not too fierce at firſt, leſt you ſcorch them; and let not the Fire ſink or ſlacken, but rather increaſe till the Hops be near dry'd, leſt the Moiſture or Sweat, which the Fire has raiſed, fall back or diſcolour them: After they have lain about nine Hours they muſt be turned, and in two or three Hours more they may be taken off the Oaſt: When they be well dry'd is known by the brittleneſs of the Stalks

and

and the eaſie falling off of the Hop-Leaves.

Bagging Hops. They ought not to be bagg'd up hot from the Oaſt, but laid by in a Chamber for a Fortnight or more, that they may imbibe the Air, and ſo become more ſoft and tough, which will prevent their being overmuch broken in treading, and make them capable of being trodden cloſer, and the harder they be trodden the better they will keep.

The Baggs in which Hops are pack'd up are made of coarſe Linen Cloth. Four Ells and a half of that which is Ell-wide, makes a Bagg to contain two Hundred and a half weight of Hops or more. The manner of Bagging them is thus; make a round Hole in the Chamber near where the Hops are laid, large enough to receive the Bagg, tye a handful of Hopps in each lower Corner of the Bagg to ſerve as Handles to it, and faſten the Mouth of the Bagg to a Hoop ſomething larger than the Mouth of the Hole, that the Hoop may reſt on the Edges of the Hole; then put in a few Hops, and let him that is to tread them, go down into the Bagg, and going

ing round on every Side, let him tread them as hard as he can; keep putting in more Hops as fast as there is occasion, till the Bagg be full: Then release the Bagg from the Hoop, take it down, and sow up the Mouth as fast as you can, leaving the two upper Corners of the Bagg for Handles, as before.

If you lay them up, let it not be on an Earthen Floor, but on Boards, and take care of Rats and Mice which will be very apt to harbour in them.

Having stripp'd off the Hawm or Binds from the Poles, as you pick them, your last Work is to Stack them up for their Security in Winter. This is done by setting up a Frame of six Poles let into the Ground with an Iron Pitcher or Crow in the Spaces round about, and at some distance from the Hill on which the Binn stood when you pick'd the Hopps; let the Poles stand so inclining as to meet and be ty'd fast together within a Yard of the Top: Against this Frame the Poles ought to be speedily set up, for if they be suffered to lie upon the Ground, especially in wet Weather, they will receive more damage in *Stacking the Poles.*

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a Fortnight, than by their ſtanding all the reſt of the Year.

As ſoon as the Hawm or Binds are withered and dry, burn them on the Ground.

Thus you ſee *Redit labor actus in Orbem.* A Hop-ground requires almoſt conſtant Labour and Attendance throughout the whole Year, however it ſufficiently requites the Planter for his pains and trouble. An Acre of good Hop-ground well managed, yields more profit than many Acres of any other Kind of Husbandry, or Plantation in this County, Fruit-excepted. If an Acre produces ten Hundred weight of Hops, *Communibus Annis*, and theſe are ſold for three Pounds *per* Hundred; and that the Charge of an Acre of Hop-ground, is fifteen Pound *per Annum*, viz. allowing 3 *l.* for the Husbandry, 4 *l.* for the wear of Poles, 5 *l.* for picking and drying, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for Dung, 1 *l.* for Rent, and 10 *s.* for Tythe: the clear Profit of an Acre is 15 *l.* *per Annum.*

Two things are indeed a Diſcouragement to the Planter: That Hops are a very uncertain Crop, being ſubject to

ſo

ſo many Caſualties and Accidents from Winds, Blights, and Inſects; and when a Crop wholly fails, 'tis an intolerable loſs. And that if there happens a general Crop, when the Plantation is of late Years ſo very much increaſed and over-grown, it will not anſwer the Charge.

To the firſt it may be ſaid, that a Year of Scarcity ſometimes, is for the Planters Advantage, becauſe it conſumes the whole Stock of Hops, empties the Country, and makes room for a good Price the Year following. And to the ſecond, that thoſe who can forbear the Money, and lay up their Hops in a plentiful Year, in a blaſting Year which frequently happens, will be well paid for their Forbearance.

There is one great Advantage made by Hop-ground, in this County, which ought to be mentioned. There is no Ground ſo proper to raiſe an Orchard of Fruit-trees; its being conſtantly till'd and mended, cauſes the Trees to grow and thrive exceedingly. Some plant their Hop-ground with Apples, ſome with Cherries, and others with Apples and

and Cherries mixt together, which is to be preferr'd; for after about ten Years, when the Cherry-trees begin to bear conſiderably, the Hops may be deſtroyed, and replanted in a freſh Ground, if you ſee good; and after about 30 Years when the Cherry-trees are decayed, the Apple-trees will be in Perfection.

F I N I S.

January.

In the Flower Garden.

IF the Weather in this Month prove cold, great care muſt be taken of your Flowers; eſpecially ſuch as leaſt endure the cold, or that are in danger of being waſh'd out of the Ground, or overchil'd with extream Froſts. Likewiſe Earth up your Flowers with freſh Mould. Plant Anemony Roots and Ranunculus's, which will be ſecure without covering: Except ſuch as you ſow'd in *October* or *November* for earlier Flowers, which ſhould be ſecured both from Froſts and Rains, and about the end of the Month put Mould about the Roots of your Auricula's that have been uncover'd by Froſt.

If the Weather be extream you muſt be careful of your tendereſt Plants, and mind to tend your Fire in your Conſervatory or Green-houſe, ſo as to

keep them in a moderate Heat, (too ſuddain, or too much Heat or Cold being apt to ſpoil moſt of your Plants) and to keep the Windows and Doors well cloſed and lin'd with Matts, *&c.* to keep the Air out of the Cracks, eſpecially where the Orange-Trees are.

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

The Præcoce Tulip, Winter Aconite, ſome ſorts of Anemonies, Black Hellebore, Winter Cyclamen, Oriental Jacinths, Brumal Hyacinth, Levantine Narciſſus, Lauruſtinus, Mezereon, Primroſes, *&c.*

Note that theſe Flowers are more forward or backward according to the Soil, and the Situation of the Place they grow in.

February.

In the Flower-Garden.

IF the Weather is ſeaſonable, Air your houſed Carnations in Warm-days, and mild Showers, but ſet them in again towards Night; and ſo you may

may do by other Flowers that are not too tender: Sow Alaternus Seeds, Lark-Spurs, *&c.*

Flowers in Prime or yet lasting.

Some Anemonies, Winter Aconite, Hyacinthus Stellatus, Præcoce Tulip, Persian Iris, Leucoium bulbosum, Dens caninus, Black-Hellebore, Vernal Crocus, Single Hepatica, Vernal Cyclamen Red and White, early Daffadils, the great White Arnithogals, Mezereon, large leav'd Yellow Violets, *&c.*

March.

In the Flower-Garden.

STake and Bind up your Weak Plants and Flowers, Plant Box, Sow Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Carnations, Pine Kernels, Firz-Seed, Bayes, Alaternus, Phillyrea, and most Perennial Greens, *&c.* or you may stay somewhat later. Sow Auricula-Seeds in Pots or Cases in good Earth somewhat Loamy.

Plant some Anemony Roots to bear late and successively, and if the Season be dry, Water them once in two or

three Days. Tranſplant Ranunculus's and Fibrous rooted Flowers, as Primroſes, Hepatica's, Auricula's, Camomil, Hyacinth, Tuberoſe, Matricaria, Gentianella, Hellebore, and other Summer Flowers; ſet Leucoium; ſlip Wall-Flowers, Lupines, Convolvulus's, Spaniſh or ordinary Jeſſamine, and prune Pine and Fir Trees, *&c.*

Towards the Middle or latter end of *March*, ſow on your Hot Beds ſuch Plants as are late bearing in our Climate; as Balſamine, and Balſamum mas, Pomum Amoris, Datura, Æthiopic Apples, ſome choice Amaranthus's, Dactyls, Geraniums, Hedyſarum Clypeatum, humble and ſenſitive Plants, Lentiſcus, Myrtle Berries, Capſicum Indicum, Canna Indica, Flos Africanus, Mirabile Peruian, Naſturtium Ind. Indian Phaſeoli volubilis, Myrrh, Carobs, Marococ, *&c.*

About the end of this Month carry into the Shade ſuch Auricula Seedlings or Plants, as are for their choiceneſs preſerv'd in Pots. Tranſplant Carnation Seedlings, Earth up your Layers, cut off the infected Leaves.

Cover your choice Tulips, and take the like care of your beſt Anemonies,

Chamæ

Chamæ Iris, Auricula's, early Cyclamen, Brumal Jacinth, *&c.* Cover with Straw or Peaſe-Haum your Seedlings of Fir, Pine, Phillyrea, Bayes, Cyprus, and all other Winter Greens, till they have paſſed 2 or 3 Years in the Nurſery, and are fit to be tranſplanted; which Rules ſhould be obſerved in all extream Weathers during the Winter, minding to uncover them in good Weather, and in ſharp Winds neither ſow nor tranſplant. Sow Stock-Gilliflower Seeds in the full of the Moon.

You may now towards the end of the Month, ſet Oranges, Limons, Myrtles, Oleanders, Dates, Lentiſcs, Aloes, Amomums, and other tender Trees and Plants in the Portico, and open the Windows and Doors of your Conſervatory or Green-houſe, to acquaint 'em gradually with the Air, but truſt not too confidently to the Night. Now alſo is the Seaſon to raiſe Stocks, to bud the Orange and Limons on, and to tranſplant ſome of the hardieſt Ever-Greens, eſpecially if the Weather be moiſt and temperate.

Flowers in Prime and yet laſting.

Anemonies, Winter Aconite, Auricula's, Arbor Judæ, Brumal Crocus of all Colours, Chelidonium, Crown Imperial, Spring Cyclamen, Dens Caninus, Fritillaria, Grape-Flower, Black and White Hellebore, ſingle and double Hepatica, Hermodactyls, Hyacinth, Perſian Iris, Chamæ Iris, Tuberous Iris, Junquils, Spaniſh Junquils, Leucoion, Dutch Mezereon, Narciſſus, Ornithogalum max. Primroſes, Rubus odoratus, Præcoce Tulips, Violets, Dutch Yellow Violets, Zeboin, *&c.*

April.

In the Flower Garden.

SOW Divers Annuals to have Flowers all Summer, as Belvider, Digitalis, Delphinum, Cyanus of all ſorts, Columbines which renew every four or five Years, Candy Tufts, Marigolds, Muſcipula Medica, Hollyhocs, Garden Panſey,

Panſey, Scabious, Scorpoides, Tufts, *&c.*

Tranſplant ſuch Fibrous Roots as were not done laſt Month, as Violets, Hepatica, Primroſes, Hellebore, Matricaria, *&c.* Sow Pinks, Carnations, and trim off the dead rotten Leaves and old Roots. Sow Sweet-Williams, *&c.* After Rain place Auricula Seedlings in the Shade. Sow Leucoium, remove it often, and replant it in moiſt Weather the Spring following. Set Lupines, *&c.*

Sow alſo Pine Kernels, Fir Seed, Phillyrea, Alaternus, and moſt perennial Greens. Vide *Sept.*

Take out your Tuberoſe, parting the off Setts, and plant them in natural Earth, under which is a Layer of rich Mould. Set your Pots in a hot Bed temperately Warm, and give them no Water till they Spring, and then ſet them under a *South* Wall in dry Weather; Water them freely. You may treat the Narciſſus of Japan or Gernſey Lily, and the Luca after the ſame manner, only mix a little Sea-Sand with the Earth you plant them in near the Surface.

Set out your Flos Cardinalis; ſlip and ſet Marums, Water Anemonies, Ranunculus's, *&c.*

Towards the end of this Month tranſplant your tender Shrubs, as Spaniſh Jaſmines, Myrtles, Oleanders, Young Oranges, Cyclamen, Pomegranate, *&c.* but firſt let them begin to Sprout.

At this time (if the cold Winds are paſt) after Showers clip Phillyrea, Alaternus, Cyprus, Box, Myrtle, Barba Jovis, *&c.*

Now is the Seaſon to bring out in a fair Day, your choice and tender Shrubs, ſuch as you durſt not adventure out in *March*, only Orange Trees you may keep in till next Month to prevent Danger. You may now graft by approach your tender Shrubs, as Oranges, Limons, Pomegranates, Jaſmines, *&c.*

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Anemonies, Auricula urſi, Almonds, Arbor Judæ, Acanthus, Bell Flowers, Chamæ Iris, Crown Imperial, Caprifolium, Cyclamen, Cowſlips, Caltha Paluſtris, Cochlearia, Dens Caninus, Double Dazies, Fritillaria, Florence Iris, Gentianella, Geranium, Musk-grape-Flower, Hypericum Frutex, Hepatica's, Starry Jacinth, Perſian Jaſmine, Double-Junquils,

quils, Perſian Lilies, Ladies-Smock, Leucoium, Lilacks, Narciſſus, Muſcaria reverſed, Primroſe, Pulſatilla, Peritaria, Peonies, Perſian Jaſmine, Parietaria Lutea, Roſemary, Ranunculus's, Radix Cava, Tulips, *&c.*

May.

In the Flower Garden.

BE careful to keep under the Weeds; ſpread and bind down the Branches of Arbors, and clip your Hedges and Trees. Shade your Carnations and Gilliflowers, and plant Stock-Gilliflowers in Beds; continue watering Ranunculus's, and plant forth your Amaranthus's.

You may now bring the Orange Tree out of the Conſervatory when you ſee the Mulberry Tree put forth, and alſo tranſplant and remove them. Let your Caſes be filled with natural Earth taken up half a Spit deep, under the Tuft of the beſt Paſture Ground that has been Fother'd on; mix it with rotten Cow-

dung,

dung, or very mellow Soil ſcreen'd and prepar'd ſometime before. If this be too ſtiff ſift a little Lime amongſt it, and put a few rotten Willow Sticks; cut the two biggeſt Roots a little, eſpecially at the bottom, and ſet your Plants not too deep. At the bottom of the Caſe lay ſome Bruſh Wood to give a free Paſſage to the Water, that it may not rot the Fibres. Set them in the Shade a Fortnight, and then bring them into the Sun by Degrees; Water them with Water in which Sheeps Dung is diſſolv'd by ſtirring of it, and ſetting it in the Sun ſome days before you uſe it; but do not drench them too much at firſt, and do not let it touch the Stem. If you cut off any Branch make a Searcloth of Roſin, Turpentine, Bees Wax and Tallow, and put it on the Wound till it is heal'd.

Now give freſh Earth that is rich to all your houſed Plants, laying of it on the Surface about four Inches deep, looſening the Earth with a Fork. Bruſh and cleanſe them from Duſt.

Flowers

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Late ſet Anemonies, Anpodophyton, Auguſtifol. Aſphodel, Antirrhinum; Blattaria, Bulbous Iris, Bellis double white and red, Bee Flowers, Bugloſs, Barba Jovis; Chamæ Iris, Cyanus, Cytiſus Maranthe, Cyclamen, Columbines, Caltha Paluſtris, Double Cotyledon, Cinnamon, Centifol. Cherrybay, Cowſlips, Chalcedons, Crowfoot, Campanula's; Digitalis, Deptford Pinks; Fraxinella; Gladiolus, Geranium, Guelder Roſe; Helleborine, Horminum Creticum, Heſperis, Honey Suckles; Jacea; Lychnis, Yellow Lilies, Lilium Convallium, Ladies Slipper, Perſian Lily, Leucoium, Laurus; Millefolium Luteum, Red Martagon, Homer's Moly; Sea Narciſſus; Oleaſter, Oxyacanthus, Orchis; Phalangium, Pink, Panſies, Prunella, Peonies; Ranunculus, Roſes, Roſemary; Syringas, Sedum, Stock Gilliflowers, Starflowers, Siſymbrium, Sambucus, Stæchas, Satyrion; Tulips, Trachelium, Thalictrum, Tamariſcus; Valerian, Veronica, Musk Violets, *&c.*

June,

June.

TRanſplant autumnal Cyclamens if you Deſign their Removal, and gather the Ripe Seeds of ſuch Flowers as you intend to ſave, and preſerve them dry: Shade your Carnations from the Sun; take up the beſt Anemonies and Ranunculus's after Rain, when the Stalk is Withered, and dry the Root well. You may now begin to lay your Gilliflowers, and to inoculate Jaſmine, Roſes, *&c.* Take up your Tulip Roots; ſet ſlips of Myrtle in a moiſt place, alſo ſlips of Cytiſus Lunatus that are of that years Shoot: You may alſo take up ſuch Plants and Roots as endure not well, out of the Ground, and replant them again immediately; ſuch as the early Cyclamen, Jacinth, Oriental and other Bulbous Jacinths, Iris, Fritillaria, Crown Imperial, Martagon, Muſcaris, Dens caninus, *&c.* Water ſuch things as require it. Trim your Knots, and get your Garden into Order.

Flowers

Flowers in Prime and yet laſting.

Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aſter Atticus, Amerius, Allobrogium, Aſphodils, Amaranthus; Blattaria; Campanula, Cyclamen, Cyanus, Campions, Corn Flag, Citratum, Clamantis, Creticum, Carnations; Digitalis; Fraxinella, Ficus Indicus; Gladiolus, Gentiana, Geniſta of *Spain*; Horminum Creticum, Hieracium, Heſperis, Hellebore, Honey-Suckle, Hollyhoc, Hediſarum; Jaſmine, Bulbous Iris, Lentiſcum, Lychnis, Larks Heels, Lime Tree, Lilies; Martagon, Millefoliums, Muſcaria; Naſturtium Indicum, Nigella, Night Shade; Oranges; Panſy, Phalangium, Piloſella, Palma Chriſti, Pomegranate, Poppies; Roſes, Roſemary; Stock-Gilliflowers, Serpillum citratum; Trachelium, Thlaſpi Creticum; Veronica, Viola pentaphyl.

July.

July.

FROM this time to *Michaelmas* you may lay Gilliflowers and Carnations, and ſlip Stocks and other Lignous Plants and Flowers. The Layers will (in a Month or Six Weeks time) Strike Root. Plant Six or Eight in a Pot to ſave room in Winter; if it prove Wet lay your Pots ſide-long, but ſhade thoſe that blow from the Afternoon Sun.

You may ſtill lay Myrtles, Laurels, and other Greens.

Water young planted Shrubs, and Layers, *&c.* as Orange Trees, Myrtles, Granades, eſpecially Amomum, which Shrub you can hardly water too often: It requires alſo abundant compoſt; as does alſo the Myrtle and Granade Trees. Clip Box, *&c.* after Rain, and graft by approach *Inarch*, inoculate Jaſmine, Oranges, *&c.*

Take up your early autumnal Cyclamen, Tulips, and bulbous Roots, gather Tulip Seeds, but let them lie in the Pods, and alſo early Cyclamen Seed, and ſow it preſently in Pots.

Remove

Remove ſeedling Crocus, and place them at wider Intervals: Likewiſe you may take up ſome Anemonies, Ranunculus's, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Perſian Iris, Fritillaria and Colchicum, but plant the three laſt as ſoon as taken up, or you may ſtay till *Auguſt* or *September* before you do it. Remove Dens Caninus, *&c.* and take up your Gladiolus the Blades being dry, and about the latter end of this Month ſift your Beds for off-ſets of Tulips and other Bulbous Roots; alſo for Anemonies, Ranunculus's, *&c.* which will prepare it for replanting. You may ſow ſome Anemonies, keeping of them temperately moiſt.

Continue to cut off the wither'd Stalks of your Lower Flowers, and cover with Earth the bared Roots.

You may now water your Gravel Walks with Brine, Pot Aſhes, or a Decoction of Tobaco Stalks to deſtroy the Worms and Weeds.

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Amaranthus, Aſphodil, Antirrhinum, Flos Africanus, Alkekengi, Agnus caſtus, Arbutus,

Arbutus, Amomum Plinij; Balſome Apple; Campanula, Clematis, Cyanus, Convolvulus, Corn Flower, Caryophyllata, Flos Cardinalis; Digitalis; Eryngium Planum; Fraxinella; Geranium Triſte, Gladiolus, Gentiana; Heſperis, Hedyſarum, Hollyhoc; Jacea, Jaſmine, Jacinth; Lupines, Limonium, Linaria Cretica, Liguſtrum; Milleſolium, Muſk Roſe, Myrrh, Peru, Monthly Roſe; Naſturtium Ind. Nigella; Oleander, Orange, Olive; Ind. Phaſeolus, Prunella, Phalangium, Periploca, Flos Paſſionis; Scorpion Graſs, Stock-Gilliflower, Scabious, Spartum Hiſpanicum; Tilia Ind. Tuberous; Veronica Volubilis, *&c.*

Auguſt.

AT the beginning of this Month is the time to inoculate Orange Trees, to take up Bulbous Iris's, or you may ſow their Seed, and alſo of the Larks Heels, Candy Tuft, Columbines, Fox-Gloves, Holly-hoc, Narciſſus, Oriental Jacinth, and ſuch Plants as endure the Winter, and replant ſuch as will

will not do well out of the Earth, as Fritillaria, Lilies, Hyacinths, *&c.* Plant ſome Anemony Roots to have Flowers all Winter, and take up your Seedlings of laſt Year, which now tranſplant for bearing; alſo plant Dens Caninus, Autumnal Crocus, and Colchicum. Gilly-Flowers may be yet ſlipt. Continue to take up Bulbs.

Gather Alaternus Seed as it grows black and ripe, and the Seeds of moſt other Shrubs. Water well Balſamine Fæm.

About the middle of this Month tranſplant Auricula's. Pick out your Seedlings: You may likewiſe ſow the Seeds.

Towards the latter end ſow Anemony Seeds, Ranunculus's, *&c.* alſo Cyclamen, Jacinths, Iris, Hepatica, Primroſes, Fritillaria, Martagon, Fraxinella, *&c.*

About *Bartholomew-tide* is the beſt time to remove and lay your Perennial Greens, as Oranges, Limons, Myrtles, Phillyrea's, Oleanders, Jaſmines, Arbutus, Pomegranates, Monthly Roſes, and whatſoever is moſt obnoxious to Froſt. Water them during Summer, *&c.*

Flowers in Prime and yet laſting.

Amaranthus, Anagallis Luſitanica, Aſter Atticus, Amethyſtinum, Africanus Flos, Aſphodils, Agnus Caſtus; Blattaria, Spaniſh Bells, Belvedere, Balſamine Fæm; Carnations, Campanula, Clematis, Cyclamen Vernum, Convolvulus's, Colchicum, Catch Fly; Datura Turcica, Daſies, Delphinium; Eliochryſon, Eryngium Planum; French Marygolds; Geranium Creticum, Geranium nocte olens; Hieracion minus Alpeſtre, Tuberoſe Hyacinth, Hearts Eaſe, Heliotrope, Holly-hoc, Helleborus; Spaniſh and Indian Jaſmine; Limonium, Linaria, Lychnis, Lupines, Leucoion; Malva Arboreſcens, Martagon, Myrtles, Maracoc; Nigella, Naſturtium Indicum; Oranges; Mirabile Peruvian, Panſies, Pomegranates; Musk and Monthly Roſes, Roſemary; Thiaſpi Creticum, *&c.*

Sep-

September.

YOU may now plant ſome ſorts of Anemonies for early Flowers, but if you ſtay till next Month they will be more certain of growing. This is the beſt time of ſowing Auricula Seeds, ſetting of the Caſes in the Sun till *April.*

Plant Daffodils and Colchicum, and tranſplant Hepatica, Camomile, Capillaries, Matricaria, Violets, Primroſes, Iris, Chalcedon, Cyclamen, *&c.*

You may continue to ſow Alaternus, Phillyrea, Iris, Primroſes, Crown Imperial, Martagon, Tulips, Delphinium, Nigella, Candy Tufts, Poppy, and ſuch Annuals as are not prejudiced by Froſts.

Remove Seedling Digitalis, and plant the Slips of Lychnis; remove your Tuberoſes into the Conſervatory, and keep them dry. 'Tis beſt to take them out of the Pots, and to preſerve them dry in Sand, or wrap them up in Papers, and keep them in a Box neat the Chimney.

Bind up your Autumnal Flowers and Plants to Stakes for fear of ſuddain Guſts.

Take off your Gilly Flower Layers, Earth and all, and plant them in Pots or Borders ſhaded.

Crocus may now be raiſed of Seed.

In fair Weather when your Greens and Plants are Dry, as Oranges, Limons, *Indian* and *Spaniſh* Jaſmine, Oleanders, Barba Jovis, Amomum Plinii, Cityſus Lunatus, Chamelæa Tricoccos, Ciſtus Leden. Cluſii, Dates, Aloes, *&c.* remove them into the Conſervatory, and take away ſome of the Top exhauſted Earth, and Stiring up the reſt, fill the Caſes with what is rich, and well prepared, to nouriſh the Roots in Winter; but as yet leave the Doors and Windows of the Conſervatory open to give them Air, provided the Winds be not too ſharp and high, nor the weather Foggy. Myrtles will endure abroad near a Month longer.

When the Cold advances, ſet ſuch Plants as will not endure the Houſe into the Earth two or three Inches lower than the Surface, in a warm Place, and cover them with Glaſſes, having firſt cloathed them with dry Moſs; but upon all warm and benign Emiſſions of the Sun, and ſweet Showers, give them Air

by

by taking of their Covers. Thus you may preſerve Marum Syriacum, Ciſtus's, Geranium nocte olens, Flos Cardinalis, Marococs, choiceſt Ranunculus's, Anemonies, Acacia Ægypt. &c.

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Amaranthus, Anagallis, Antirrhinum, Africanus Flos, Amomum Plinii, Aſter Atticus, Aſphodils; Belvedere, Bellis, Balauſtia, Campanula's, Colchicum, Autumnal Cyclamen, Clematis, Chryſanthemum Auguſtifol. Convolvulus diverſi Generis, Candy Tufts, Crocus, Capſicum Ind.; Dature; Eupatorium of Canada, Ethiopic Apples; Geranium Creticum, Gentianella annual, Gilly Flowers; Hieracion Indicum; Jacinth, Jaſmine; Linaria Cretica, Lychnis, Conſt. Limonium, Ind. Lily; Marvel of Peru, Millefolium, Moly, Malva Arboreſcens; Naſturtium, Narciſſus of ſeveral ſorts; Oranges; Phalangium, Ind. Phaſeolus, Poppy, Ind. Pink, Paſſion Flower; Portugal Ranunculus, Rhododendron; Veronica, *&c.*

October.

CONtinue ſowing what you did in *September*; likewiſe Cyprus may be ſown, but not during Froſts. Plant Ranunculus's, vernal Crocus's, &c. Move Seedling Holly-hocs, or others.

Plant now your choice Tulips, *&c.* This is the ſecureſt time; and take care your Carnations do not get too much Wet. All ſorts of Bulbous Roots may now be bury'd, likewiſe Iris's, *&c.*

You may yet ſow Alaternus and Phillyrea Seeds. Beat, Roll and Mow your Walks and Camomile. Finiſh your laſt Weeding, and cleanſe your Garden of Trumpery.

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Amaranthus Tricolor, *&c.* Aſter Aticus, Amomum, Antirrhinum, Arbutus; Balauſt; Colchicum, Cyclamen, Clematis; Gilly flowers, Geranium triſte; Heliotropes; Tuberoſe Jacinth, Jaſmine; Limonium, Lychnis; Marvel of Peru, Millefolium luteum, Myrtles; Naſturtium Perſicum; Oranges; Phalangium, Piloſella;

Piloſella; Stock Gilly-Flowers; Violets, Veronica, *&c.*

November.

SOW Auricula Seeds. Cover your peeping Ranunculus's, *&c.* and your over Green Seedlings, eſpecially if the Snows be long and the Winds Sharp.

Now is the beſt time to plant your faireſt Tulips in places of Shelter. Tranſplant ordinary Jaſmine, *&c.*

About the middle of this Month uncover you tender Plants in your Conſervatory, ſecluding all entrance of Cold. If the Weather prove very Cold, ſo as to freeze Water in your Conſervatory, kindle ſome Charcoal: At other times, while the Sun ſhines on the Houſe and no longer, ſhew them the light. You muſt never water Aloes or Sedums during the whole Winter. If they grow too dry expoſe them a while to the Air when 'tis clear, and you can hardly be too ſparing of Water to moſt of your houſed Plants, which ſhould be done only when the Leaves ſhrivel and fold up.

If pale and whitiſh the fault is in the Roots.

Houſe your beſt Carnations, or rather ſet them in a Pent-houſe againſt a South Wall, to keep them only from the extreamity of the Weather.

Prepare alſo Matraſſes, Boxes, Pots, *&c.* for ſhelter for your new Sown under Plants and Seedlings. Plant Roſes, Althæa frutex, Lilac, Syringas, Cityſus, Peonies, *&c.* and all fibrous Roots, ſet ſtony Seeds, *&c.* and cleanſe your Walks and other Places of Autumnal Leaves, *&c.*

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Anemonies, Antirrhinum; Bellis; Clematis, Carnation; Jaſmine; Myrtles, Musk-Roſe; Panſies; Meadow Saffron, Stock-Gilliflowers; Violets, Veronica, *&c.*

De-

December.

CONtinue to deſtroy Vermin and preſerve from too much Rain and Froſt your beſt Anemonies, Ranunculus's, Carnations, *&c.*

You may ſow for early Beans, Peas, *&c.*

Be careful to keep the Doors and Windows of your Conſervatory well matted and guarded from the piercing Air; for if your Orange Trees and other tender Plants take cold it will be difficult to recover them; therefore temper the Cold with a few Charcoal, but never accuſtom your Plants to it but in the Extreameſt Colds, for if the place be very cloſe, they will even then hardly require it.

Set Bay-berries, *&c.* prepare Litter to lay over your Choice Plants that are to continue abroad, and to cover your Pipes with in caſe of Froſts.

Flowers

Flowers in Prime or yet laſting.

Anemonies, Antirrhinum; Winter Cyclamen; black Hellebore; Iris Cluſii; Lauruſtinus; Primroſes; Snow-drops, Stock-Gilly-flowers; Yacca, *&c.*

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